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The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

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UNITED FOR SOUND MONEY

GERMAN-AMERICAN CITIZENS HAVE FORMED A LEAGUE.

Currency Question Declared to be the Vital Issue—Call for the Formation of a National Sound-Money Party Should Candidates and Platforms Be Unsatisfactory—Headquarters to be Opened in This City This Week.

German-Americans in and around this city have united in forming a Sound-Money League. The objects are set forth in the following pledge:

"Prompted by the conviction that our country will be subjected to a disastrous commercial crisis and universal bankruptcy, compared with which every former industrial and commercial crisis would have to be deemed a light economical illness, if at the coming Presidential election a party should be successful which has declared in favor of free silver coinage or bimetallism, or whose Presidential candidate should not in his personality afford a positive guarantee that he will resist all and every legislative attempt at free silver coinage or bimetallism by a fearless use of his veto power, and, considering it our sacred patriotic duty to assist to the best of our ability in protecting our country against the aforesaid calamity and in freeing it from the present fatal uncertainty of its future currency, the direct cause of our present business depression, we do hereby unite under and by the name of the German-American Sound-Money League, for the attainment of the following objects:

"First—To cause the German-American citizens of the whole country to regard the currency question in the coming Presidential campaign as the most important, in fact, the vital issue, to which all other political and economical questions must be subordinated.

"Second—To further cause the German-American citizens of the whole country to support that party only which in its platform will declare itself in the clearest and most emphatic language in favor of the maintenance of the gold standard, and to vote only for such a Presidential candidate who by his past record has proved to be an unflinching supporter of the gold standard.

"Third—To apprise the National Conventions of both parties of the unalterable attitude of the German-American voters throughout the country in reference to this issue, and to influence them in favor of the gold standard.

"Fourth—In case the Republican and the Democratic National platforms and the respective candidates should have to be considered as unsatisfactory in regard to the currency question, to cause the German-Americans to vigorously participate in the formation of a National sound-money party."

This pledge is signed by 627 representative German-Americans, irrespective of party affiliations, as a beginning, and it is promised that neither time nor money will be spared in organizing similar branches of the league in all parts of the country, particularly in the large cities.

Carl Schurz, if his health and strength permit, has undertaken to go on a speaking tour throughout the country, arousing the enthusiasm of the German-Americans for sound money by explaining to them the disasters which must follow any tampering with the gold standard.

"The Germans," said Mr. Schurz, "are too patriotic to endanger the credit of the Nation for mere party affiliations. They have always been found on the right side of the financial question."

Oswald Ottendorfer, the proprietor of the Staats-Zeitung, before he left this country for Europe last week unconditionally pledged the support of his newspaper to the movement.

Gustav H. Schwab, who is President of the German Society of the City of New-York, says that the Germans demand a gold candidate on a gold platform, and that nothing else will suit them.

Mr. Schwab recalls previous instances in the political history of the country when German-Americans have turned the scale in favor of sound money. They were in favor of sound money in Missouri twenty years ago, when greenbackism was rampant there. They elected Rutherford B. Hays Governor of Ohio on a sound-money platform in 1875 over William Allen, who ran on a paper-money Inflation platform. Last year they helped to elect Bradley Governor of Kentucky over P. Wat Hardin, their chief newspaper in Louisville, though a Democratic organ, coming out in favor of the Republican sound-money candidate.

William Steinway is in favor of the stand taken by the German-American Sound Money League because, he says, that if the two great political parties were to adopt bimetallic platforms at the forthcoming National Conventions, it would cause such a quantity of American securities to be sent here from abroad that values would be shattered and the most disastrous panic that the country has ever seen would inevitably follow.

Among those already pledged to the objects of the league are:

Oswald Ottendorfer.	E. Siebert.
William Steinway.	Georg F. Vetter.
Gallus Thomann.	W. F. Paggers.
Richard Katzenmayer.	Edward Jens.
Emil Unger.	Otto Bengler.
Jean Weil.	H. Boessmann.
Dr. John Friedrich.	John Klein.
Dr. Gustav Pungsten.	F. Heintz.
Hermann Ridder.	M. Groh & Sons.
Otto P. Eberhard.	Julius Zahpod.
Edward Grosse.	C. H. Krug.
Louis Windmueller.	M. Fischer.
Paul Loeser.	Carl Naujach.
Speyer & Co.	A. Rohe.
E. B. Amend.	L. Gerken.
Philip Bissinger.	N. Schultz.
G. E. Amhor.	Carl Messerschmidt.
A. Koppel.	Richard Kessler.
C. M. Von Baur.	Hermann Hahlo.
Albert Lowenstein.	W. Stursberg.
Louis Lichter.	C. A. Trautaeiter.
Jacob Heintz, Jr.	William Schlemmer.
William J. Wintrich.	L. E. Bernheimer.
Roettger & Heinz.	Peter Miller.
Henry Zollinger.	Rudolph Schirmer.
E. Seyd.	Emil Fleitmann.
A. Klumerle.	Augustus Barth.
Richard Kretschmann	G. Pozgenburg.
Oscar Schoenhierr, Jr.	John F. Pupke.
George, Schoenherr.	Maurice Loewy.
Herman Krommueller.	Gustav Frank & Co.
A. W. Diecks.	Birch Bros. & Co.
H. Zeller.	Henry Evers.
J. J. Newman.	S. Kraus & Bro.
G. Berghaus.	Bendheim Bros. & Co.
L. R. Mestaniz.	L. Rayman.
Tauscher de Sieghardt.	A. Ludwig.
Frederick Luhrs.	J. Hodnett.
Max Beck.	Joseph Becker.
Anton Gruberitz.	S. Hellbronn.
C. Wilhelm.	J. D. Klein.
J. O. Hundertpfund.	C. Hirschhorn & Co.
M. N. Straus.	E. M. Schwarz & Co.
A. Mueller.	William Katzenberg.
F. H. Marjenhoff.	Robert Binning.
J. B. Strich.	W. W. Yetter.
Fred Korte.	F. Wellinghaus.
J. P. Rosenthal.	L. Baumann & Co.
Charles Hufsaas.	S. Hirschfeld.
M. Reich.	John Reuyser.
John B. Pannes.	Andrew Schroeder.
Charles L. Adrian.	A. J. Wagner.
Simon Goldenberg.	L. Littauer & Son.
I. F. Degener (of Auffmordt & Co.)	Edward Wenz. August Schlag.
Neurs, Hesslein & Co.	Louis P. Frank.
Fred Booss.	Max Osterberg.
L. F. Dommerich. (of E. Oelbermann & Co.)	Luther Stieringer. Jacob Leeser.
Charles E. Wendt.	Michael Berger.
S. Schwab.	William Dammer.
J. U. Oehminger.	Jacob Belchaus.
C. Burkhard.	Theodore Mueller.
F. Schafhaus.	Henry Lang.
Arthur Schwab.	Henry Kramm.
Charles Meyer.	Louis Ehrenberg.
J. Westervelt.	Morris Lederman.
Eugene Schwab.	Benjamin Tischler.
A. Link.	Leopold Klein.
Herman Lamprecht.	Henry Speckmann.
P. Dietrich.	S. Goldenkranz, M. D.
Morris Keller.	Frank Siebert.
J. Siegler.	George Slezefsky.

Sufficient funds for carrying on the sound-money campaign are already secured, and a headquarters will be opened in the city this week.

Mr. Smyth Home for a Vacation.

Henry Smyth, United States Minister to Haiti, was a passenger by the Dutch West India Line steamship Prins Frederick Hendrik, which arrived from Haiti yesterday. Mr. Smyth is returning home for a brief vacation. Capt. Silsbee of the Frederick Hendrik said that all was quiet at Port au Prince when his vessel sailed. He had learned that the new President of the republic, Tiresas Simon Sam, had become very popular, and is regarded by the Haitians as an able ruler.

STONE CHOSE A FEARFUL DEATH.

Jumped from a Roof to the Elevated Railway.

Benjamin Stone, a young cabinet maker, living at 57 Rivington Street, committed suicide at 7:30 o'clock yesterday morning by jumping from the roof of the five-story tenement house 190 Allen Street, in front of an approaching train on the elevated railroad beneath. The train passed by him, merely grazing his left arm, but his skull had been fractured by striking the beams of the elevated structure. Although he was still living when picked up by the employes of the road, and was sent to Bellevue Hospital, he died within three hours of the accident.

Stone was, it is thought, insane. The boy was nineteen years old, and until a year ago lived in the north of England. His father died there and the boy came to New-York to his uncle, Samuel Stone, who adopted him and found him work where he himself was employed, in the refrigerator factory of Mace & Co., at Chrystie and Houston Streets.

Young Stone worked there steadily until a week ago, when he was reported sick. In the meantime he had left his uncle's home and had gone to room with a comrade at 56 Rivington Street. When his uncle went to see him he complained of a headache which never left him.

Mr. Stone called frequently, but his nephew did not improve. When the uncle returned home Saturday night he was surprised to find the boy sitting in his home in Allen Street reading a newspaper. To all his questions the boy replied in monosyllables. Finally he said he would go home.

He left the room, but a woman who passed out of the house at 7:30 o'clock in the morning saw him still sitting on the stoop. An hour later Charles Kolman of 98 East Houston Street saw him standing on the roof of the tenement house three stories above the Second Avenue Elevated Railroad.

A train was approaching on the north track, and Stone had taken off his hat and shoes, and stood gesticulating on the cornice, evidently intending to jump.

Kolman shouted to the man and to the engineer, but neither seemed to hear. A moment later Stone jumped. He landed on his head some fifty feet in front of the engine, which passed him, grazing his left arm, before the engine could be stopped. When the train did come to a standstill the fireman jumped down, and with the assistance of a policeman, carried the unconscious man to the platform of the station at First Street. An ambulance call was sent in from there.

His uncle said yesterday that there was no reason for the lad's suicide. His mind had evidently become affected, and during an insane spell he had determined upon death.

There was great excitement on the train when the suicide's jump was seen. The train was well filled with passengers bound up town, who crowded out on the platform until they were called back to the cars.

FATHER AND STEPSON HELD.

Mrs. Burgess's Sudden Death Will Be Inquired Into.

Louis Burgess, a waiter, and Henry Barrett, his stepson, were remanded to the Tombs Prison yesterday morning by Magistrate Kudlich in the Centre Street Police Court, without bail, pending an investigation by the police as to the cause of the death of Mrs. Kate Burgess, the wife of one and the mother of the other prisoner. The body of Mrs. Burgess was found yesterday morning lying in the front room of her apartments, at 293 Mott Street, by the son. The face and hands of the woman were badly discolored, but no signs of violence were discovered, except upon the left forearm, where a number of small marks were found, which the police say are imprints of teeth. It is probable that they were inflicted by the woman herself, whose death is thought to be due to alcoholism.

The policeman who first learned of the woman's death went to the room and found the door locked. As he was about to break open the door, the husband and son came up. The latter said that he had found his mother dead when he came home yesterday morning, after having spent the night away, and had at once gone to notify his stepfather.

Burgess said that he had not lived with his wife for some time. She was a heavy drinker, he said, and made their home very unpleasant. This testimony as to the woman's drinking habits was corroborated by her son and by the neighbors.

Both Burgess and Barrett told straightforward stories about their whereabouts Saturday night, and, as the woman was subject to fits of epilepsy after having been drunk, it is thought that she died from natural causes. It was deemed best, however, to hold the prisoners until an examination could be made.

SHOT AT HIS WIFE TWICE.

John Curry Then Tried to Kill Some of Her Friends.

John Curry, a ship carpenter of Tompkinsville, S. I., married Miss Bessie Deegan last January. She lived with him but a short time. His wife went to a dance at the Atlantic Hotel, South Beach, Saturday night, with her sister and others, and Curry followed her.

After Curry had had several drinks he walked out on the dancing platform, where his wife was seated at a table in company with her sister, Mrs. Burke, her husband, and a friend. Without any warning whatever the infuriated man sprang at his wife, caught hold of her, threw her violently to the floor, and began to kick and beat her. Before any of the bystanders were able to rescue the young woman Curry whipped a revolver from his pocket, pointed it at his wife, who was lying on the floor, and fired two shots at her. Quickly turning to the crowd which had gathered, he pointed the pistol at those who were near him and fired three times.

The women screamed, and many fainted, while the men ran away, crying "Murder!" As the last shot was fired Policeman Develin arrived and placed Curry under arrest. Fortunately the pistol was loaded with blank cartridges, and no serious harm resulted. Mrs. Curry fainted, but soon revived. She spent the rest of the evening in the hotel and returned home on the 12:35 A. M. train for Clifton.

Curry yesterday said he was sorry he did not kill his wife, and will make a more successful attempt the next chance he has. The only complaint he has to make against his wife is that she will not live with him.

Sixty Dinners Ran Off on Bicycles.

FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I., May 17.—There was considerable excitement at the Dutcher House shortly after the noon hour to-day. Sixty wheelmen from Brooklyn arrived at the hotel and sat down to dinner. After eating they tendered Mr. Dutcher 25 cents for each meal. Fifty cents apiece was demanded. The wheelmen refused to pay more than the amount they tendered. The proprietor sent for Officer Ferber. The wheelmen learned what was being done, and before the arrival of the officer they mounted their wheels, and when he arrived there was a cloud of dust vanishing in the distance, and when that disappeared Mr. Dutcher's chances of ever receiving pay for his dinners appeared to vanish also.

Struck with a Baseball Bat.

Louis Petelak, six years old, who lives with his father at 326 East Sixty-third Street, was struck yesterday afternoon at Sixty-ninth Street and Avenue A by a baseball bat that slipped from the hand of Michael Reagan. The blow was so severe as to cause a fracture of the skull, and the lad was taken to Flower Hospital, where the operation of trepanning was performed in the presence of the father. It was said that there was hope of recovery. Michael Reagan, who is an iceman, and lives at 359 East Sixty-eighth Street, was arrested. He will be arraigned this morning in the Yorkville Police Court.

Broke His Leg Chasing a Chicken.

Abraham Rothmund, fifty-five years old, of 1,804 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, fractured his leg yesterday afternoon by falling over a fire hydrant at St. Mark's and Rochester Avenues. At the time of the accident he was chasing a chicken that had got away from him while he was on his way home with it. He was taken to St. Mary's Hospital.

SUICIDE MYSTERY SOLVED

"MRS. EVERETT," IT IS BELIEVED, WAS LOUISE LANSBURG.

Her Identity Made Known by Felicien Fauconniere, a Frenchman Who Had Known Her as a Child—They Had Been Lovers Always, but Poverty Had Kept Them Apart—She Had Been Married, but Had Been Divorced for His Sake.

The identity of "Mrs. Everett," the woman who committed suicide at 35 Lafayette Place a week ago last Friday, has at last been established, and connected with it is a story of love and poverty. The woman's maiden name was Louise Lansburg. She was born in Calais, France, and was married in 1892 to a wealthy Englisaman, whom she left in Sheffield, England, to follow to America a Frenchman who, born to riches, is now keeping soul and body together by washing dishes or doing any work that he can find.

A poorly dressed man called at the Morgue Saturday night, and, looking at the face of the dead woman, went away refusing to say whether or not he recognized her.

The same man went to the Coroners' office yesterday, saw Coroner Hoeber, and declared that he knew the woman. Coroner Hoeber took from him a statement and issued a permit for him to see the body.

To Coroner Hoeber the man showed a braid of hair which he said the woman had given him. He also had two envelopes addressed in what he said was her handwriting.

The envelopes were addressed as follows:

Mr. Felicien Fauconniere,
Philadelphia,
Penna.

Mrs. Felicien Fauconniere,
Philadelphia,
Penna.

Felicien Fauconniere was the name of Coroner Hoeber's caller. The writing on the envelopes was similar to that in the note which "Mrs. Everett" left.

Coroner's Clerk John F. Murray went with the Frenchman to the Morgue yesterday afternoon. Fauconniere identified the woman by two moles which he had said would be found on her body.

Fauconniere then returned to the Coroners' office again. During this time he had not said a word as to his identity or that of the woman, except what he told to the Coroner. Reaching the Coroners' office, Clerk Murray received a dispatch from Chief of Police Moore of Washington, saying:

Hattie is at 907 Twenty-first Street N. W. at present.

"Hattie," it turned out, is Fauconniere's wife. She is working as a chambermaid at the address given. Her husband has become too poor to support her, and the couple are now obliged to live apart. Fauconniere had hesitated to tell what he knew about the suicide on his wife's account. He wanted to make certain of her whereabouts before talking, and had gotten Clerk Murray to make the inquiry.

Then Fauconniere told what he knew, saying that he came from Philadelphia last Saturday. He said he had to put his best clothes in pawn to get money to come to New-York. He had to put up here at the City Mission Lodging House, in the Bowery, near Bayard Street, and Coroner Hoeber furnished him with money for street-car fare. Fauconniere told the Coroner and Clerk Murray that he also intended to kill himself and follow "Mrs. Everett."

Fauconniere made this written statement:

I know Miss Louise Lansburg from a long date. She is born in Calais, 1871, from good family—has been married in England in 1892 to a man, whose name I do not now remember. She and I were children together at Calais, France. I was two years older than she. She loved me and I loved her, formerly. She and I grew up together, and I would have married her, but my mother prevented me.

When I was six years of age my family left Calais, and went to Belgium. Louise came with my family, and she staied with them until I was nineteen years old. Then I went as a soldier for the King of Belgium to Africa. The reason for my doing this was that my mother would not let me marry her. I was an Adjutant of the Belgian infantry. My family was living at Charleroi, Belgium. Louise wanted me to run away to America and marry her, but I would not be a deserter.

When I could not marry her she married this man, whose name I now forget. She told me she never loved him after marrying him. She went to Sheffield, England, with him. She was married the same week I enlisted in the army. I got a furlough, and followed her to Sheffield. She was married then thirteen months. Her husband was then in Glasgow, Scotland, on business.

I did not see her again until May, 1895, when I met her in Washington, D. C., at Page's Hotel, where she registered under a false name.

I served four years in the army, and she used to write to me all the time, once a month. She told me that she always wished to be free, and that she married him only for his money. Her husband obtained a divorce.

I came to America, Nov. 19, 1893. I came to Philadelphia. After that I went to Wilmington, N. C. I staid at Wilmington over a year. I worked there in a lumber mill. I left there and went to Washington, where I saw her at Page's Hotel, in May, 1895. I never saw her alive after that. She again asked me to marry her, but I had no work, and said that I could not.

She left Washington, and I never heard from her until May 6, 1896, when I received a letter from her, which was, as near as I can remember, the following:

New-York, May 6, 1896.

Friend: I am free. I know you are married. I hope you will leave Amanda and give me satisfaction. I have suffered, trusted, and waited long enough—or I will die in the mystery and darkness the 8th or 9th. LOUISE.

Her family was well to do, and they are gone—where, I do not know. Her mother did not love her, because she loved me, and she liked better to stay with my family than her mother.

My family was well to do, but bad speculation ruined my father. He lost a fortune in the Panama Canal. My family are all dead. I am married, and my wife lives in Washington. I was married in January, 1896. I married my wife because she looked very much like Louise.

Although Fauconniere says he had not heard from Miss Lansburg from the time she left Washington until May 6, two days before her death, the envelopes which he had, addressed in her handwriting, were dated as being received in Philadelphia March 17, 1896, and April 17, 1896. There was no street number on them. The stamp of the Post Office at which they were mailed was torn off. On the back of one envelope was written in pencil: "Station A, Philadelphia."

Fauconniere said he recognized the two baby rings among the dead woman's effects. He said that the letterhead of the letter which he received May 6 was torn off. He left the letter in Philadelphia. He refused to talk to reporters, and declined even to give the Coroner his Philadelphia address.

Fauconniere promised to call on Coroner Hoeber again to-day.

Saw Many Large Icebergs.

Incoming steamships continue to bring reports of icebergs met with on the transatlantic route. Capt. Karlowa of the Hamburg-American steamship Prussia, which arrived from Hamburg last night, reports having sighted a number of bergs on the voyage to this port. The first of these was seen on May 13 in latitude 43 degrees 18 minutes, longitude 47 degrees 30 minutes. According to the Captain, the glacial mass measured 110 feet in height, and was about 300 feet in length. Another berg, 100 feet in height, was passed the following morning, and two more were sighted the same afternoon. The latitude in which they were reported is an unusually low one for bergs of the size described.

Fell from an Elevated Station.

An unknown man about thirty-five years old fell from the Bridge Street Station of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad last night, a distance of 35 feet, to the cobblestones beneath. The man was in the act of boarding a train about 10:30 o'clock. He was taken to the Brooklyn Hospital in an unconscious condition, and will probably die. He had light hair and complexion, and was dressed in a dark cutaway suit.

Palace Destroyed, 200 Killed.

LONDON, May 17.—A dispatch from Lagos, on the west coast of Africa, says that the palace of the Emir Malekis, at Bida, has been destroyed by an explosion and that 200 persons were killed.

TWO ATLANTA FIREMEN KILLED.

The Markham House Burned—Loss About Half a Million.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 17.—The Markham House was destroyed by fire to-night, causing a loss of $300,000.

Two firemen are reported to have been killed, and one guest or servant was seen at the windows after the hotel was in flames. Whether this person escaped is unknown.

The fire started in a restaurant on Decatur Street, and quickly spread to Patterson's livery stables. The hay in this building was ablaze in a few minutes, and gave the flames such impetus that the city's entire department could not for two hours stay their progress.

The block is bounded by Lloyd, Decatur, and Collins Streets, and on the south by the railroad tracks.

The total loss, it is believed, will reach $500,000.

STABBED HER BRUTAL HUSBAND.

Mrs. Bertane Took Summary Revenge for His Treatment.

Mrs. Margaret Bertane of 34 Bethune Street was arraigned in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday on a charge of having stabbed her husband, William, in the left eye with a pair of scissors. The policeman who arrested her told Magistrate Mott that Bertane had been in the habit lately of beating his wife. She stood it patiently for a time, but at last told him that if he beat her again she would make him regret his action. On Saturday night Bertane came home drunk, and proceeded to knock his wife around the room, and finished by throwing her to the floor and kicking her as she lay helpless.

Then he walked over to the other side of the room and began to read his paper. Mrs. Bertane said nothing, but quietly took a pair of shears, and, stealing up behind her husband, drove them into his left eye. She then tried to stab him again, but he managed to escape her, and, running out of the room, found a policeman and demanded that he arrest his wife.

When the policeman reached the house the woman showed him the bloody shears and told him her story. She said that she intended to kill her husband. She was taken to the station and locked up on a charge of felonious assault. Bertane's eye was dressed by an ambulance surgeon, who said that the sight was destroyed.

In court yesterday Bertane refused to press the charge. He said that his beating his wife had given her provocation, and he would not have her punished if he could help it. Magistrate Mott said that a woman who was as desperate as Mrs. Bertane should not be allowed to be at large. He therefore ordered the policeman to make an affidavit against her, and held Mrs. Bertane in $1,000 for trial. In default of bail, she was locked up.

BRITISH ANALYSES OF BUTTER.

Sixty-three Specimens from This Country Examined—All Pure.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—In a communication from the British Board of Agriculture just received by Acting Secretary of Agriculture Dabney a report is made of samples of imported butter analyzed under the direction of the board from May, 1895, to Febuary, 1896, inclusive. The total number of samples so analyzed was 995, representing the products of 12 different countries. The countries in whose products adulterated specimens were found were as follows:

Belgium, 5 samples, 1 adulterated; Denmark, 182 samples, 8 adulterated; Germany, 154 samples, 43 adulterated; Holland, 250 samples, 66 adulterated; Norway and Sweden, 109 samples, 2 adulterated; Russia, 49 samples, 5 adulterated.

The countries contributing samples among which no adulterated specimens were found were: Argentina, 4 samples; Austria, 57; Canada, 39; France, 62; New-Zealand, 21; United States, 63.

The noteworthy points in the report are the enormous percentage of adulterated specimens (over 34 per cent.) from Germany, the large percentage (over 25 per cent.) contributed from Holland, and the fact that Denmark, by far the largest contributor of foreign butter products to the British market, and enjoying hitherto an almost irreproachable reputation in the butter market, should have contributed in a total of 182 specimens 8 adulterated, or nearly 5 per cent.

In regard to the other countries, the presence of Argentina in the British butter market, even though, no doubt, to a very limited extent, is worthy of note.

DID NOT ASK THEIR DEFENSE.

Magistrate Thought Being Locked Up Without Food Enough Punishment.

Magistrate Kudlich, in the Centre Street Police Court, yesterday discharged a number of pushcart men arrested Saturday afternoon and evening for standing longer than ten minutes in one spot. He did not even ask for their defense. Several of the men complained that during the entire time they had been locked up nothing to eat had been given them.

In discharging the men, the Magistrate said: "It is a crying shame that these men should be compelled to remain locked up, some of them for twenty-one hours, without even a single cup of coffee. They have not been proved guilty, and in the eyes of the law all men are innocent until proved guilty, and they should not be so severely punished until their guilt is established. I discharged them because even if they were guilty they have suffered sufficient—in my opinion much more than is necessary.

"Six months ago I wrote to the Commissioners calling attention to the fact that prisoners in the station houses should be fed, just the same as those in the Tombs. All I ever heard of it afterward was a very polite note from the Commissioners stating that my note had been received. It all ended with that."

A WOMAN FATALLY BURNED.

Her Clothing Caught Fire and She Jumped from a Window.

Lena Gatton, eighteen years old, was fatally burned this morning in a fire at 225 Stanton Street. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Her clothing caught fire, and she jumped from a window.

The building is a tenement house, and the fire started on the first floor.

Yellow Fever on the Roman Prince.

The steamship Rosse, which arrived from Brazilian ports yesterday, brought news that the steamer Roman Prince was quarantined at St. Lucia on May 9, the chief engineer and third assistant engineer having died of yellow fever while en route from Rio Janeiro. The second engineer was ill with the same malady when the Rosse left the port. After the two engineers died, the engine-room crew was very shorthanded, and the steamer's first mate volunteered to stand watch and watch with the second engineer. In this manner she was navigated into St. Lucia. The latter island being a garrison point, great precautions were taken to prevent the spread of the disease, and the steamer was anchored in an isolated position. It was necessary to send to Barbados for engineers.

For Passing a Worthless Check.

William A. Thompson of 100 East Twenty-first Street, who said he was a publisher, was held in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday in $1,500 bail for examination to-day on a charge of uttering a worthless check for $918.50 on the Stamford National Bank of Stamford, Conn. According to the evidence, Thompson assumed a debt of $68.50 that a Miss Lee contracted at Gustave Heinemann's riding academy at 934 Seventh Avenue. On April 2d he bought two horses at the same place for $850, and gave the check in question in payment of the whole obligation. It was returned from Stamford marked "No account."

SWEPT BY DEATH WIND

Fatal Cyclones in Kansas and Kentucky.

FIVE DEAD IN SENECA

Opera and School Houses and Many Other Buildings Destroyed.

FOUR KILLED IN SCOURGED ONEIDA.

Nearly Fifty Residences in Frankfort, Kan., in Ruins—Twenty-five Injured in Sabetha.

WHOLE FAMILY VICTIMS IN BENTON

Their House Collapsed and Buried Them—Reports of Terrible Storms in Illinois.

SENECA, Kan., May 17.—A terrible cyclone struck this city this evening at 6:40 P. M. The cyclone was followed by a heavy hailstorm, hail as large as walnuts falling. About seventy houses were totally wrecked. Five persons were killed. The dead are two of M. R. Connell's children, one of Peter Assenmacher's children, one of M. E. Voorhees's children, and another whose name has not been learned. Many are badly hurt.

The Opera House was entirely swept away. The new forty-thousand-dollar schoolhouse is a wreck, and the Court House completely demolished. There are few houses in the city that are not more or less damaged. The entire north part of this city is covered with trees, boards, &c.

The property loss in this city will be about $200,000. The cyclone lasted about ten minutes.

The west part of Baileyville, Kan., eight miles west, is also swept away.

Oneida, Kan., eight miles east, is badly damaged, and four persons killed, three of them in the family of James Shearer. Much damage is reported in the country northeast of here.

This news is being sent from a temporary telegraph office in a field south of the city. All wires are torn down.

FRANKFORT, Kan., May 17.—The most destructive cyclone that ever visited this portion of the State struck this city about 5 o'clock this afternoon. The cyclone came from the southwest, and was preceded by a heavy fall of rain and hail.

The funnel-shaped cloud came from the opposite direction from the wind that was prevailing, and traveled slowly, which gave the people ample time to go into cellars and caves, which most of them did. Several farmhouses were destroyed before the storm reached the city.

Nearly fifty residences, besides barns and outbuildings, were totally destroyed in this city. Many of them were the finest in the city. At least 200 people are rendered homeless. No one was killed, so far as learned.

Henry Kennedy and P. Cudmore were hurt about the head. Mrs. Moran and child were badly injured.

The Methodist and Christian Churches were destroyed. Many buildings are slightly damaged.

The storm passed on the northeast, dealing destruction in its path, but the track of the storm is only about eighty rods wide.

It is reported that the storm also did much damage near Bigelow and at Vleitz. The entire western part of this city is razed to the ground. Some miraculous escapes are reported, and had the cyclone come upon the city without warning, the loss of life would have been terrible.

SABETHA, Kan., May 17.—Twenty-five persons were injured and twenty residences destroyed by a cyclone here this evening.

BENTON, Ky., May 17.—A cyclone passed over the southwest corner of Marshall County about 1 o'clock this morning. It demolished one house at Elva and killed the five occupants—John Anderson, eighty years old; his wife, fifty-five years old, and a son seventeen, and two daughters, twelve and ten years old. The storm came out of Graves County.

At Simsonia, two stores, two churches, a schoolhouse, several farmhouses, and barns were destroyed, but no loss of life is reported there. Five coffins were sent to Elva, and the Anderson family were buried in one grave.

CHICAGO, May 17.—Dispatches received to-night from interior points in Illinois report much damage done by a heavy wind and rain storm last night. At Galesburg the telegraph and telephone service was demoralized.

At Peoria trees were blown down and great damage done to buildings under construction. An engine on the Burlington Railroad ran into a corn crib which had been blown across the tracks at St. Augustine and was derailed. The engineer was badly hurt.

At Pekin lightning wrecked the new St. Paul's Church, uprooted trees, blew down fences, and unroofed houses. The district contiguous to Toulon was storm-swept, and many farmhouses were wrecked.

At Bushnell it was reported that the town of Scioto had been swept away, but the wires were down and nothing definite could be learned.

MORE DEATHS AT SHERMAN.

Six Persons Succumb to Injuries Received in Friday's Cyclone.

SHERMAN, Texas, May 17.—Six persons injured in Friday's cyclone died here to-day. Their names are:

JENKINS, —, aged sixteen; every other member same family killed outright.
LYMAN, Mrs., and child.
SLOGAN, NELLIE, nine years old.
WEDDLE, CHARLES.
UNIDENTIFIED WOMAN.

It was learned this afternoon that the Dooley family, consisting of father, mother, and four childen, living on Gray's Hill, were blown away in the storm, and as none of them has been heard from, it is believed that all are dead. The spot where their house stood was swept bare.

The death list now reaches 105. L. H. Montgomery, a furniture dealer, whose family, consisting of a wife and three children, perished, is now confined in jail, a raving maniac.

The people of Sherman have buried the dead, and are taking care of the wounded, but fully 700 persons in the city and county are left destitute.

News was received here to-night from Dr. Hastings and Dr. Morrer of Howe, Texas, who went with the Carpenter's Bluff searching and relief party. They send word that at Carpenter's Bluff five are dead and eight more or less seriously injured. The relief committee left Denison at 9 o'clock this morning and has been laboring among the dying all day. The loss is so much greater than was anticipated that floats have been pressed into service to supply the stricken districts with bandages, medicines, and food.

Two houses which were known to have been occupied were picked up and set on an island in Red River. The searchers discovered them about 4 o'clock this afternoon, and work of preparing rafts on which to reach them was begun. Both houses are lying on their sides. It is supposed that the bodies of those who occupied them are within.

Cloudburst at Vermillion, S. D.

VERMILLION, S. D., May 17.—Much damage was done by a cloudburst here yesterday morning. Low lands were flooded and several houses were washed from their foundations. Reports are received of heavy losses in the adjacent county.

KRUGER WOULD BE LENIENT.

Wants All the Transvaal Prisoners to be Released—Grey's Suicide.

PRETORIA, May 17.—In an interview regarding the ultimate fate of the members of the Johannesburg Reform Committee now in jail here, President Krüger said that nobody desired more than himself to expedite the decision as to the final sentences that would be passed on the prisoners. A majority of them had on Friday petitioned the Government to be allowed to pay increased fines instead of being imprisoned for two years and then banished for three years from the Transvaal.

President Krüger added that he was in favor of this proposal. The delay in deciding the matter arose from the difficulty of discriminating between the signers of the petition and the others who had refused to sign it. Personally, he wanted all the prisoners to be released. He promised that the Executive would take rapid action in the matter to-morrow, and declared he was confident that the Executive would indorse his view.

The President is extremely distressed because of the suicide of Mr. Grey, who was one of the prisoners. Great indignation is felt by the English residents against the district surgeon for not watching him to prevent his killing himself after it became known that he was insane. Five physicians warned the district surgeon a week ago that Mr. Grey had developed homicidal symptoms.

Advocate Cloete has been appointed successor to Sir Jacobus de Wet, British Diplomatic Agent here, who resigned a few weeks ago.

MORE TROUBLE FOR JUDGE RICKS.

Washington Reform Club of Cleveland Complains Against Him.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 17.—The Washington Reform Club will forward to the Department of Justice at Washington to-morrow charges against Judge Augustus J. Ricks of the United States Court, in this city.

This club is the same which brought the previous charge against the Judge, which nearly resulted in his impeachment. The present complaint grows out of his sentencing a Post Office clerk to pay a fine of $200 when the statute provided $500 as the minimum.

Delehante, the man convicted, is connected with prominent families, and, it is alleged, influence was brought to bear upon the Judge, who gave the prisoner six months to pay his fine and ordered the clerks to keep the case from the newspapers.

PLUNGED OVER AN EMBANKMENT.

C. T. Schroeder Killed While on a Bicycle Ride with His Wife.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Schroeder of 53 Bedford Street, New-York, went to Shady Side, N. J., yesterday on their bicycles, crossing the Hudson River by way of the Hoboken Ferry.

They were returning by way of the Gorge Road, through Weehawken. The descent is very steep. In going down, Mr. Schroeder lost control of his wheel and plunged over the embankment, which is twenty feet high. His skull was fractured and his arm broken.

Mr. Schroeder received such medical attendance as was possible under the circumstances, and, accompanied by his wife, was brought to the Roosevelt Hospital in this city. He died in the afternoon.

Two Choir Members Robbed.

Some time during the evening service yesterday at the Church of the Messiah, Clermont and Greene Avenues, Brooklyn, an unknown person entered the choir room and stole a gold watch, valued at $25, the property of William H. Maylor, 52 Greene Avenue, and an open-face gold watch, valued at $20, belonging to Dr. James Hillyea. Mr. Maylor and Dr. Hillyea are both members of the church choir. No arrests were made.

Stabbed by a Quarreling Friend.

Benjamin Spindler, while trying to act as a peacemaker between Thomas Newhort and M. Richardson, who became engaged in a quarrel in Robinson Hose Company House, on the Richmond Road, Stapleton, S. I., late Saturday night, was stabbed in the right arm. Newhort was arrested and locked up.

Went on the Roof and Shot Himself.

Daniel Farron, forty-three years old, of 18 Woodhull Street, Brooklyn, had been a sufferer for three years from nervous prostration, and last night he went on the roof of his home and shot himself in the head with a revolver. He died at 10 o'clock. He was a married man, and leaves a wife and three children.

Rumor of the Khalifa's Death.

SUAKIN, May 17.—A rumor is current here to the effect that the Khalifa, the leader of the dervishes, against whom the Soudan campaign is directed, is dead. No confirmation of the rumor can be had.

Bibles for Naval Cadets.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., May 17.—The Rev. Dr. Stitt, Secretary of the American Seamen's Friend Society, delivered the address to-day at the annual presentation of Bibles to the graduating class of cadets at the Naval Academy.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

—J. B. McFadden, County Treasurer of Chester County, S. C., was arrested Saturday, charged with obtaining money under false pretenses in overcharging in tax receipts issued by him. McFadden, who is very ill at his home, gave bond for his appearance at court.

—P. H. Savage, a member of the cotton firm of Savage, Son & Co., cotton factors at Norfolk, Va., committed suicide Saturday, shooting himself in the head in the presence of members of his family. He had been suffering from melancholia.

—The three-masted schooner Alice Belle, from Gardiner, Me., loaded with ice for Ocean City, is aground on the bar at Ocean City, and probably will be a total loss.

—The mandament of the Catholic Bishops on the Manitoba school question was read yesterday in every Catholic church in the Province of Quebec.

HOW STATES MAY VOTE

VARIOUS FORECASTS OF THE ELECTORAL VOTE NEXT FALL.

Doubt that the St. Louis Convention Will Make a Platform and Nominate a Candidate That Will Command the Hearty Support of Sound-Money Men—Indications that a Grand Opportunity Awaits the Democrats.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Public interest is absorbed so much in considering the claims made on behalf of this and that candidate who appear to have advantage in the District and State Conventions that the prospects with the vo

that with a chance to vote for a free-silver candidate and platform the Electoral vote will be secured about as follows:

Republican and Gold Standard.	Candidate	Democratic and Free Silver.	Candidate
Connecticut	6	Alabama	11
Delaware	3	Arkansas	8
Maine	6	California	9
Massachusetts	15	Colorado	4
Michigan	14	Florida	4
Minnesota	9	Georgia	13
New-Hampshire	4	Idaho	3
New-Jersey	10	Illinois	24
New-York	36	Indiana	15
North Dakota	3	Iowa	13
Pennsylvania	32	Kansas	10
Rhode Island	4	Kentucky	13
South Dakota	4	Louisiana	8
Vermont	4	Maryland	8
Wisconsin	12	Mississippi	9
		Missouri	17
Total	162	Montana	3
		Nebraska	8
		Nevada	3
		North Carolina	11
		Ohio	23
		Oregon	4
		South Carolina	9
		Tennessee	12
		Texas	15
		Utah	3
		Virginia	12
		Washington	4
		West Virginia	6
		Wyoming	3
		Total	285

Idaho	3	Utah	4
Montana	3	Wyoming	3
Nevada	3		
Total	16		

Both of these estimates are sanguine, the one from the gold point of view and the other from the free-silver point of observation. The Republicans are overconfident when they set down California as a safe State for McKinley with a gold-standard plank in the platform. And they are not at all sure that sound money will win in Michigan, in Nebraska, in North Dakota, in South Dakota, or in Utah. On the other hand, they may get a group of States like this, which will illustrate the insincerity of the silver professions of the silver States or the confidence of the silver States that the platform professions, with McKinley as the candidate, will count for nothing:

Among the members of both parties there is an impression that the Republicans will not declare for a gold standard at St. Louis, but that they will adopt a double-facing platform that will enable the Democrats to make a declaration that will ring through the country with a note of power and of assurance that the vagaries of the independent free-coinage men are not to be adopted as a rule for the whole party. The opportunity presents itself, and the question will be decided by the conventions that will be held in the next few weeks.

VIEWS OF SENATOR MANTLE.

Republicans Should Make Some Declaration on the Money Question.

Senator Lee Mantle of Montana, the colleague of Chairman of the Republican National Committee Carter, and the head of the delegation from his State to the National Convention at St. Louis, was at the Brunswick Hotel yesterday.

Mr. Mantle's State has been classed as a McKinley State. It adopted the silver plank of the Minneapolis Convention, which some call a straddle. Then it proceeded with a McKinleylike disregard of consistency to indorse the action of Senators Mantle and Carter in their advocacy of free coinage. It did not instruct its delegates.

Senator Mantle might almost be classed as a McKinley boomer. He did not say that he proposed to vote for him, but he said that he regarded him as "an able man."

"The St. Louis Convention," said Senator Mantle, "ought to say something on the money question which would clear away the fog which now surrounds the Republican Party on this topic. The convention ought to declare flatly for a single gold standard or for a double standard, in such terms as to leave no doubt of its favorable attitude toward silver. It is no time for a 'straddle.'

"Personally, I hope the convention will adopt a silver plank. If it shall adopt a single gold standard plank and stand flatly for the Eastern idea, I should not be surprised if some of the Silver States attempted a fusion with other parties who are in favor of free coinage. The advocates of silver would undoubtedly look the field over with that proposition in view, and might bolt. They would then try to coalesce with the Democrats who favor free coinage and the Populists. If all these elements could unite on a Republican who had the orthodox protection views they could cut a strong figure in the campaign."

"Who would probably be the candidate in such an event?"

"It might be Senator Teller of Colorado."

"Would the Montana delegates bolt if the Republican Convention adopted a solid gold plank?"

"No. They would not walk out of the convention. They would stay. But there would probably be a State Convention after the National nomination was made, at which the policy of the party in the State would be determined."

"Is McKinley regarded as a friend of silver in the West?"

"No, I do not think so."

"Do you think he ought to declare his views on the money question at this time?"

"I should be deeply interested in them if he would do so, but if I were in his place I do not know that I would make any declaration. I think he probably will not make any, but will wait until the convention adopts a platform, and will then stand on that."

PRISONER WALKED OUT OF COURT

George Mussott Did Not Wait for the Prison Van.

George Mussott, thirty-two years old, of 240 Smith Street, Brooklyn, was arrested Saturday night, on the complaint of James Foster of 240 Berkeley Place, who charged him with grand larceny.

Mussott went to Mr. Foster's house, said he was a telegraph operator, and asked Mrs. Foster to purchase a ticket for a benefit performance. The ticket was bought, and after Mussott had left the house Mrs. Foster discovered that two small oil paintings had been stolen, and Mussott's arrest followed.

He was taken to the Butler Street Police Court yesterday morning and was held for examination by Justice Tighe. There were fifty-five prisoners in the court, which has been known for a long time as the "easy escape," from the fact that prisoners frequently escape from the place.

Joseph Evans, the van driver, it is alleged by the court officer, was given charge of Mussott, but when the prison van arrived at Raymond Street Jail, Mussott was missing. Evans claims that he did not receive Mussott, and Sheriff Buttling last night informed a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES that the man had not been delivered to his driver.

At the Third Precinct Station, on Butler Street, the Sergeant said that the man was in a row and was on his way to the van when his wife stepped up to him. Mussott and his wife then walked away without Van Driver Evans seeing him.

Both the police and the Sheriff claim they were not to blame. The police, however, yesterday tried in every way to conceal the matter. There was no one at Police Headquarters who would admit that he knew anything about the escape.

Its Seventy-first Anniversary.

The seventy-first anniversary of the American Tract Society was celebrated with a special service in St. Thomas's Church yesterday afternoon.

The Rev. Dr. Brown introduced the Rev. Dr. Sherer, Secretary of the society, who, he said, would give some facts relative to the work from the annual report.

Dr. Sherer said that while most of the publications were in the English language, there were also tracts published in 153 languages and dialects by the society. The receipts during the last year had amounted to $295,000, of which $87,000 were in donations and legacies. There were 1,217 missionary colporteurs in the employ of the society who received from $300 to $500 a year. In the last year they had visited 145,000 families, of which 45,000 belonged to no church, and 10,000 had no Bible.

Benevolent Societies' Convention.

The benevolent societies connected with the German Roman Catholic churches will hold their first convention next Sunday and Monday in Brooklyn. The religious services will be held in the Church of the Most Holy Trinity, on Montrose Avenue, Sunday, and the business meeting will take place Monday in Military Hall. The committee met yesterday and completed the arrangements. High mass will be celebrated Sunday morning by Mgr. J. Schroeder of the Catholic University of Washington. Mgr. Schroeder, the Rev. Father Schmenenger, and A. Barghold will speak on the benefits of benevolent societies.

PLATT MEN ARE BITTER

WISH WARNER MILLER WAS STILL OUTSIDE THE BREASTWORKS.

The Herkimer Statesman Accused of Treason Because of His Declaration in Favor of Major McKinley—Ingratitude to Mr. Platt, Who Allowed Him to Remain One of the "Big Four"—His Part in Bringing Gov. Morton Forward.

Ex-Senator Warner Miller may not have given cause for another Republican row of the old Half-Breed, Stalwart proportions, but his declaration that McKinley is his second choice has made the Platt men exceedingly bitter in their denunciation of him. When the weather became sultry last evening they fairly steamed as they talked of Mr. Miller's declaration.

In one breath they shouted that he was out for the Gubernatorial nomination next Fall, and in the next they expressed fervent regrets that he had not remained forever outside the breastworks instead of climbing over to plague the camp again.

It was said that "Uncle" Henry G. Burleigh would come to this city to-day prepared to start up a Miller boom for the Governorship.

Mr. Miller said in his interview last Friday night:

I announced myself as supporting Gov. Morton before many of his officious friends did so; I have also been instructed by the State Convention to support Gov. Morton's candidacy. I have done so, and shall continue to do so; but I want the Republicans of the State of New-York, whom I have the honor in part to represent at St. Louis, to understand that I am not taking any part in any canvass which has for its sole object the proposition "anything to beat McKinley." * * * I shall attempt to carry out the wishes of the Republicans of the State of New-York, and if the occasion shall ever arise in the convention my second choice will be Major McKinley.

This, on the heels of Mr. Platt's vigorous and bitter warfare against Major McKinley, was called rank treason—treason to Mr. Platt, who had kindly allowed Mr. Miller to retain his place as one of the "big four" and go to St. Louis as a delegate at large.

It was also classed as rank treason to Gov. Morton. Mr. Miller was one of the first and foremost men to bring Gov. Morton into the field as an alleged Presidential candidate. He was at the Depew dinner at which the plan was arranged, and he was the first to make a declaration that Gov. Morton would enter the race. The announcement was made on Jan. 1—two or three days after the dinner at Dr. Depew's. It was then arranged that Controller Roberts, Dr. Depew, Mr. Miller, and Mr. Lauterbach should give out interviews simultaneously that Gov. Morton would enter the lists for Presidential honors.

Mr. Miller was in such a hurry to bring Gov. Morton into view in this rôle that he made public his interview one day in advance of the time agreed on, and, in order to get the full effect, it became necessary for the managers to telephone Controller Roberts at a late hour to speak out his little announcement. He did so, giving a statement to newspaper men only a few minutes before midnight.

Mr. Miller may have misunderstood the date for the broadside of declarations which launched the Governor's boom.

The readiness of Mr. Miller to thus get the Governor into the field is in such contrast to the menace of his own attitude that the men who are making an attempt to live up to the instructions of the State Convention are the more bitter in their criticisms.

Such politicians as discussed it yesterday agreed that Mr. Miller had added greatly to the task Mr. Platt has cut out, of showing that McKinley is not a safe man to be placed at the head of the Government, because of his wobbling on financial questions. Morevover, they said, as Mr. Platt had burned his McKinley bridges behind him, it was particularly unkind of Mr. Miller to thus try to climb upon the McKinley band wagon.

The full force of the utterance of Mr. Miller and its effect on the relations between him and Mr. Platt, it was said, would not be developed until Mr. Miller came into view as a Gubernatorial candidate. Then, if he gets together his own following, gathers the anti-Platt or McKinley adherents in the several corners of the State, can make a dicker with Lieut. Gov. Saxton and a few others, there will be a factional squabble which will give entertainment worth going several miles to see.

Mr. Miller Reiterates.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., May 17.—Ex-Senator Warner Miller, one of the New-York State "Big Four," was in the city to-day. In an interview the ex-Senator reiterated his statements regarding his preference for McKinley. Mr. Miller said he always meant what he said and always said what he meant, and his references to McKinley were no exception to the rule.

He had nothing to add to or take away from what he had said. He thought McKinley an ideal man in every way.

Asked as to the talk of himself for Vice President, Mr. Miller said that he had but to repeat his former statement that under no consideration would he be a candidate for the office.

CHEMISTRY THAT PAYS.

Commercial Success Always Follows Discoveries in This Science.

From The London Chronicle.

Prof. Dewar's lecture at the Royal Institution was a rapid survey of the galloping pace at which chemical discovery of value in the arts has lately proceeded. It was a complete justification of Mr. Ludwig Mond's dictum that chemical research spells commercial success.

Take, for instance, what Mr. Mond himself has brought to light and utilized, all through his attempts to improve the gas battery first invented by Lord Justice Grove. Why cannot we turn coal directly into electricity without the cumbrous boiler, steam engine, and dynamo process intervening—burn it up as you burn up zinc in a galvanic battery? Well, the idea is very magnificent, but not yet within the range of practical science.

But the suggestion that carbonic oxide might be used in some way led Mr. Mond to discover a strange and totally unexpected property of this gas—namely, that it will directly unite with metallic iron and nickel to form gases which are called carbonyls of those metals. Could anything be more strange than the idea of iron as gas at an ordinary temperature? And could anything be more valuable; for as soon as you heat these carbonyls they give up the metal again with the greatest facility. The result is that Mr. Mond is now using carbonic oxide to extract nickel from its ores. He gets nickel carbonyl as a gas, subsequently heats it to make it part with its nickel, and sends back the carbonic oxide to extract some more. In this way pure nickel can be obtained, for the gas will only pick up the nickel.

Prof. Dewar also described the famous Castner process for getting pure soda from common salt. Here we have electrolysis at work once more, but with a movable electrode in the shape of a flowing stream of mercury, which bears away the metallic sodium in amalgamic solution as fast as it is separated from the salt. The amalgam then passes into water, where the sodium dissolves as hydrate, leaving the mercury free to go round again.

But there is something more than this. As the sodium dissolves it generates electricity. Formerly this electricity was generated in the electrolytic bath itself, and obstructed the operating current by setting up a "back current" on its own account. Now, the "back current" being separately generated, is made to travel the right way and supplement instead of obstructing the working current.

Finally Prof. Dewar illustrated the discovery of the effect of the oxides of the rare earths, such as those of zirconium, thorium, and lanthanum, in transforming heat into light. This is the principle of the incandescent gas burners. The now familiar mantle, which is suspended in an atmospheric, or Bunsen, burner, and glows so brilliantly, is made (as Prof Dewar showed) by saturating a cotton mantle with salts of these metals and then incinerating it. The organic cotton is all burned away, leaving nothing but a skeleton mantle of oxides and silica. When these are suspended in the colorless gas flame they glow in the brilliant fashion now so familiar, far surpassing the incandescence which can be obtained from platinum, magnesium, lime, and other substances heated to the same point.

You

Have no appetite, because your system is run down and blood is poor. Create an appetite and tone your stomach with

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

NO PLATT SUNDAY SCHOOL

THE BOSS, IT WAS SAID, WENT TO WASHINGTON SATURDAY.

Returned Last Night, but It Could Not Be Learned Whether He Saw Senator Quay—McKinley Boomers Not in Evidence—Gen. Clarkson Still Confident the Major Has Not Enough Votes to Insure His Nomination.

Mr. Platt held no session of his Sunday school class at its customary meeing place, in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, yesterday. He was not there. It was said he had gone to Washington Saturday night, and would have a talk with Senator Quay.

State Committeeman Proctor of Ogdensburg and Chairman Hackett were the only members of the State Committee who put in an appearance. Mr. Proctor said Mr. Platt had gone to Washington, though he did not profess to know the nature of the business which called him there. Several local politicians were at the hotel during the day, and they were on the anxious seat for developments from the visit of the boss. It was said at the hotel about 9 o'clock last night that the Tioga man had returned. He was in his room, and had retired, it was said, and he was inaccessible to either newspaper men or politicians.

Those who had heard that Mr. Platt had been in Washington and had returned and taken to his bed remarked that such politics as he had played or attempted to play had probably not turned out to his liking.

The McKinley "boomers" were not in evidence yesterday. The last of the crowd that was here last week, making such frantic efforts to convince Wall Street and the public generally that the Ohio man is sound on the money question, had vanished. It is doubtful if they convinced any one of anything except that they are alarmed at the notoriety which Major McKinley has gained as a man who is for silver in the South and West and for gold in the North and East.

Gen. Clarkson was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, in his room, as he has been for several days. He was certain, he said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, that Major McKinley had not enough votes to insure him the nomination, and he went over the situation in some of the Southern States, where there are contests, to show that he had the proper arithmetic of the situation.

"As the time for the convention approaches," he said, "it is becoming evident that the men who have been doing the work in McKinley's campaign are alarmed. It will be only a short time before the men from the North, the South, the East, and the West will come together and compare notes. The situation will be something like the meeting of two women to whom the same man has proposed marriage. It will be a time for the exercise of calm judgment as to the safety of nominating a man who has been represented as a silver advocate in one part of the country and a gold-standard man in others. I think there is even now a waning of the boom which seemed a week or two ago to be so strong. The McKinley managers have succeeded in persuading a great many people in all parts of the country that Major McKinley is sure to receive the nomination. I think they would sleep easier if they could persuade themselves of the same thing."

In the absence of any statement from Mr. Platt on the situation, or accurate information as to what views he holds on the outcome of the convention, no one spoke with authority yesterday. It is likely that the anti-McKinley men will continue to attack their opponent for his failure to declare himself on the money question. Business men will be appealed to to lift up their voices and demand that Major McKinley declare himself. The fight will be kept up, it was intimated, until the convention. Few have any idea that Major McKinley will say a word, but partly for politics and partly for actual business reasons, this method of attack will be maintained. New-England, the Middle States, Maryland, Indiana, and the other States which have delegates supposed to be for McKinley, but which are not committed to the silver craze, will be covered with literature to show that no man who has Major McKinley's record on silver is a safe man for the Presidency.

YOUNG INCENDIARIES ARRESTED.

They Have Burned a Million and a Half's Worth of Property.

From The Boston Herald, May 15.

With the arrest of William H. Daley and William T. Reid, both of Cambridge, the mystery of the long chain of fires with which Cambridge, Somerville, and Brighton have been afflicted during a period of seven months is brought to an end.

By their own confessions these two lads, neither of whom has reached his majority, Daley being twenty years of age and Reid eighteen years, have acknowledged themselves the perpetrators of a daring campaign of incendiarism, the property loss resulting from which will aggregate more than $1,500,000.

During the past seven months the suburbs of Boston, particularly Cambridge and Somerville, have been afflicted with a veritable scourge of incendiary fires, and the effect produced has been almost in the nature of a reign of terror. Buildings of almost every class have been attacked, and even church property has not been sacred from the attempts of the incendiaries. The fire in the Wood Memorial Church was set while services were being held in the vestry, and in this case, had the firebugs been as successful as in others, loss of life would have been likely to occur.

A peculiar thing about some of these fires was the regularity with which they occurred and the headway gained at the time of discovery. This was particularly so in Cambridge, where, during the past Winter, Tuesday night after 9 o'clock was the time of the blazes. The unusual spread of the fires led to the belief that liquid combustibles were used, and it now turns out that oil was used in some cases, but not in all.

In bringing Daley and Reid to bay Fire Marshal Whitcomb has ended one of the hardest jobs his department has had to handle, and in the detection of the culprits W. P. McKenna of the Waltham police divides the honors with the Marshal's department.

The fires for which these young men are responsible, as detailed in their confessions, continued from August of last year until last Tuesday evening, and, besides the innumerable fires in Somerville, include the abbatoir and stockyard fires at Brighton, and the Allen & Endicott, the Wood and the Gale lumber-yard fire, the Wood Memorial Church in Cambridge, and several barn fires in Watertown and Waltham. The property loss has probably aggregated $1,500,000, and the insurance companies have paid $350,000 insurance as a result.

Besides confessing to all these fires, Daley has admitted setting the big fire which wiped out the Holt & Bugbee lumber yard in Cambridge two years ago.

Their custom seems to have been to go to the scene of operations upon their bicycles and leave in the same way. Oftentimes they pulled in the alarm for the fire themselves. Daley had a key to the fire-alarm box. It was one of the new keys, which once inserted cannot be taken out until the alarm has ceased ringing.

THE DELEGATES NEEDED

DEMOCRATS MUST SEND MEN WHO WILL FIGHT FOR SOUND MONEY.

Politicians Becoming Impressed with the Necessity of Following the Course Suggested by The New-York Times—An Opportunity for Tammany to Show Its Loyalty to the Democratic Party and to the Business Interests of This City.

Earnest Democrats who are anxious to see their party properly represented at the Chicago Convention agree with the suggestion made in an editorial article in THE NEW-YORK TIMES last Saturday that it is imperative to send delegates to Chicago who are equipped to labor there day and night in the interest of sound money.

The politicians themselves are being impressed day by day with the necessity of this course, and the outlook is good that a formidable delegation will be sent to Chicago.

It is hard to conceive that men with heads on their shoulders could take any other view of the situation. From the most selfish standpoint of the politician, sound money, they must see, is the only thing that can save the Democratic Party in this State this year. Should the National Convention declare for silver the only thing that Democrats of New-York can do is to point to the hard fight that their delegates made for sound money, and unless the right kind of men are sent to Chicago the right kind of a fight cannot be made there.

The politicians who control conventions and elect delegates will have to convince the people of New-York that they are in dead earnest on this money question, and the very best beginning that can be made for the Democratic campaign in this State will be made if a strong delegation of sound-money crusaders is sent to Chicago.

The Democratic State Convention, to be held in Saratoga on June 24, will doubtless select four delegates at large who will on the average be generally acceptable on this point. Perhaps they will all be as satisfactory representatives as could be asked for, but, at any rate, some of the selections are likely to be ideal. There is a strong sentiment throughout the whole State that William C. Whitney should go as one of the delegates at large, and if he does not go, it will not be because the convention does not want him.

In New-York City Tammany has a chance to show its loyalty, not only to the Democratic Party, but to the vast business interests of the city. It will have the naming of practically twenty delegates and twenty alternate delegates to Chicago, and this gives the braves a great opportunity to send forty good men to fight for sound money.

Tammany has the full responsibility, so far as the city is concerned. For the first time in many years, there will be no other delegation either to divide or to contest for its seats in the National Convention. It is too much to suppose that all the delegates will be representative business men. Some men known only as politicians will be sent in the nature of things.

John C. Sheehan, the executive head of Tammany, says each Congressional district will select its own delegates without interference, and that he is certain that the delegation as a whole will be satisfactory to Democrats generally. Certainly, if it is not, Tammany will have made a colossal blunder, and will have thrown away an opportunity that does not come to an organization every year, nor every ten years. New-York City is as solid as a rock for sound money, and it will hold Tammany to the strictest kind of accountability in this matter.

Democrats who hope that the city delegation to Chicago will be up to their very reasonable expectations are discussing the names of men who should be selected. They say that Frederic R. Coudert, President of the Manhattan Club, certainly should be among the number. John D. Crimmins is said to be already on the slate. Congressman George B. McClellan, who has made a close study of the financial question ever since his election to Congress, will be among the number. Men like Controller Fitch, ex-Controller Theodore W. Myers, Oscar Straus, Elbridge T. Gerry, J. Edward Simmons, Chief Justice of the City Court Robert A. Van Wyck, ex-Tax Commissioner John Whalen, ex-Senator John Fox, and Perry Belmont are among those talked of in discussing the possible list of delegates, and many of them will be selected.

Ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant will be one of the delegates if he desires to go, and the same can be said of ex-Mayor Gilroy.

"What Tammany should do this year," said a prominent member of that organization yesterday, "is to put men at the front in the delegation who will fight effectively for sound money at Chicago. Surely, there are plenty of sound Democrats in this city capable of winning votes for sound money among the delegates at Chicago. Looking at it from a purely selfish organization standpoint, I can see how Tammany can benefit materially by so doing, and how it can suffer if it does not embrace the opportunity. Every business man in the city and every employe of every business man is interested in this sound-money question. If you take the trouble to inquire among the business men you will find they want the tariff left as it is this year, and they want the gold standard and an end of the silver craze.

"If McKinley is nominated at St. Louis on a platform that is at all suspicious, and the Democrats at Chicago nominate a good man on a gold-standard platform, and if the Republicans shout high tariff so as to detract from the money issue, New-York City will give the biggest plurality to the Democratic candidate that was ever piled up in this city."

HIRSCH'S WORK CONTINUES.

Personnel and Policy of the Hebrew Colonization Association.

From The London Times.

That the death of its founder, Baron Hirsch, should have been felt with especial acuteness by the Jewish Colonization Association will be readily understood by those acquainted with the work that association has been carrying on in the way of finding new homes and lucrative employment, mainly in Argentina, for victims of Jewish persecution in Russia. It is of interest to know, however, that, notwithstanding the loss which the association has thus sustained, the work in question is to be continued with the same activity and along the same lines as before.

The association with henceforward be under the direction of a council, which will consist of M. le Docteur S. H. Goldschmidt of Paris, President of the Alliance Israélite Universelle, who now becomes President of the association; M. Salamon Reinarch of Paris; Mr. Herbert G. Lousada, representing the Anglo-Jewish Association of London; and M. Narcisse Leven, who is a very prominent member of the Alliance Israélite Universelle. These gentlemen are thoroughly in accord with the lines of policy laid down by Baron Hirsch, and it may be added that the Baroness Hirsch likewise evinces the keenest interest in the progress of the association.

One of the chief of the lines of policy which are to be firmly maintained is the resolve that the association shall not be merely a means for assisting idle and improvident Jews of the ne'er-do-well class to emigrate from Russia to Argentina, and that operations shall, as far as possible, be confined exclusively to persons who are both willing and able to apply themselves to agricultural pursuits in a country which possesses a fine climate and good soil, and is free from the restrictive and oppressive laws of which they may have had a more or less painful experience in the land of their birth. Some trouble has already been experienced as regards the arrival in Argentina of a certain number of the undesirable class referred to; but these persons have now been sent back, and it will be the special care of those responsible for the continued working of the scheme to deal only with emigrants likely to become useful citizens. In this way it is hoped that the real objects which Baron Hirsch had in view will be well maintained.

As regards the present constitution of the colonies, it may be added that there are now no fewer than 225,000 acres of land in Argentina in the actual occupation of the colonists, and that the number of separate families already established there is 1,222.

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EFFECTS OF BRITISH RULE.

It Has Changed Wady Halfa's Mud Huts to a Lively Little Town.

Soudan Letter in The London Times.

Those among us who passed through Wady Halfa during the last campaign, on revisiting it now, express their astonishment at the great changes that have taken place within the last few years. The presence of energetic British officers here, as in many other waste places of the earth where we have the outposts of our empire, has introduced civilization and prosperity; there is but little of the slovenliness of the East apparent at this station; everything is well ordered, and Wady Halfa, which a decade back was a congregation of squalid mud huts, is now a pleasant place to look upon.

We disembarked in front of the military lines, and the authorities placed at our disposal some of the houses which have been built for officers' quarters. The Egyptian Government has constructed extensive barracks at Wady Halfa capable of accommodating quite 4,000 men. These buildings are comfortable, wholesome, and well ventilated, and at present the First Battalion of the North Staffordshire Regiment as well as the Egyptian and Soudanese troops are quartered in them without undue crowding.

The whole station has a smart, bright, and cleanly appearance, in great contrast, no doubt, to what it was in the old days before our occupation, when the lazy, careless methods of the East prevailed in the Egyptian service. A pleasant and characteristic indication of British influence is seen in the gardens which surround the officers' quarters, where from the irrigated desert sand spring and blossom luxuriantly the roses, sunflowers, and other flowers of our own country.

About a mile below the lines of Wady Halfa is situated on the river bank the new town of Tewfikiyeh, the aspect of which also clearly betrays the presence of the reforming European. On the same site a few years ago stood the village of Dabroso, the bazaar supplying the Wady Halfa garrison, which was raided by the dervishes in 1888, on which occasion many of the inhabitants lost their lives. That straggling village of mud huts has now been replaced by a well laid out, cleanly little town surrounded by a wall, inhabited principally by Greek and native merchants. Tewfikiyeh contains a good bazaar, numerous European stores, and even very fair restaurants and cafés. The English have here built a handsome little mosque, whose minaret is visible from a great distance as one approaches the town by river. Under the benevolent despotism of military law it is a thriving, orderly place, and the inhabitants, keen traders to a man, are, of course, delighted that the Government has undertaken an expenditure which must bring them so much profit. But Tewfikiyeh has now attained the climax of its prosperity, and will, in all probability, shortly sink into insignificance again, for when the frontier has been advanced to Dongola it will be no longer necessary to maintain a large garrison at Wady Halfa.

THE KAISER KNOWS IT ALL.

He Kindly Tells the Royal Academy the True Principles of Art.

Berlin Dispatch in The London Times.

The Royal Academy of Arts celebrated on May 2 the bicentenary of its foundation in 1696 by Frederick III., Elector of Brandenburg, afterward Frederick I. of Prussia.

The chief ceremony took place in the presence of the Emperor and Empress in the rotunda of the Old Museum, for, in spite of its great age and eminent services, the academy possesses no home at all worthy of it. The museum, which was appropriately decorated for the occasion, presented a very gay appearance. Most prominent were the members of the Senate of the academy, who wore picturesque flowing robes of dark red velvet specially designed for the festivity.

The Emperor and Empress were received by the Senate and conducted to the throne which had been prepared for them. The President of the academy delivered a short address, in which, after a retrospect of the history of the academy, he referred to the favor shown to the institution by the Prussian royal house, and especially by Emperor Frederick III., whose early death had put an end to the hopes raised by his love and appreciation of art. His Majesty replied:

"It affords me sincere pleasure to be able to receive in person the homage of my Academy of Arts on the occasion of its bicentenary festival, and I thank you. Mr. President, for the excellent account of its development. My heart to-day is pervaded with a feeling of deep gratitude to the founder of the academy, my illustrious ancestor, Frederick I., and to those who succeeded him on the throne. Was it not they who, forming a true estimate of the ennobling influence of art on the soul of the people, stretched over it their protecting hand even in times of trouble and distress, and pointed out and paved the way for the successful development and nurture of our country's art? That it has attained its present eminence we owe in no small measure to the faithful work of the academy in all its branches.

"I express to the Academy of Art my royal thanks for all the permanent and really artistic fruit which it has produced during the 200 years of its existence. I trust that those of its members who are assembled here will devote all their powers toward nurturing high art in a truly artistic spirit and toward preparing a worthy place for it among the youth intrusted to their charge. It is for you to guard the sacred fire and to keep alight the flame of genuine artistic enthusiasm without which all labor in the sphere of art is futile and worthless.

"Hold fast, as true followers of that art which you are called upon to serve, to the traditional ideals. So may you ever reckon on my Imperial patronage and my special favor. I hope it may be granted to me to assign to the two academical schools new homes which will be worthy of their importance. God grant a prosperous development to the academy in centuries to come, and may art, ever expanding in purer and brighter splendor, be to our beloved Fatherland a source of richest blessing."

Hissing "Carmen."

From The Cornhill Magazine.

One of the most popular operas of the present day, "Carmen," underwent a similar unfortunate experience, but achieved success too late, alas! to console the disappointed composer, whose death was accelerated, it is said, by the ill reception accorded to his chef d'oeuvre. "Carmen" was, in fact, actually hissed off the stage on its first performance, (in Paris, 1875,) and poor Bizet died shortly after, unable to foresee the great success in store for his latest and best work, whose stirring music so admirably fits the thrilling Spanish libretto it illustrates.

NEVER FOR FREE SILVER

MR. CARLISLE SAYS HIS CRITICS HAVE GARBLED HIS UTTERANCES.

Tells What His Position Was in 1878, and What He Said in the Debate in the House on the Proposition for Monthly Purchases of the White Metal—Points Out How the Treasury's Condition Has Changed Since Then.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 17.—A letter from Secretary of the Treasury Carlisle to John H. Johns of Prestonburg, Ky., was published this morning, in which the Secretary refers to the allegation that he on one occasion made a speech in favor of the free coinage of silver. In the course of his letter, Mr. Carlisle says:

The report that I made a speech in favor of free coinage of silver was made for the first time about three years ago, and has been kept constantly in circulation by the advocates of free coinage ever since, notwithstanding the well-known fact that the only speech I ever made upon the subject, and which is printed in the official records of the proceedings of the House of Representatives, shows clearly that I was opposed to that policy.

Perhaps it will not be improper, in answering your letter, to state briefly what my position upon the question of free coinage then was, as shown by the speech of Feb. 21, 1878, which is the one from which the garbled extracts are being made by the advocates of that policy; and, in doing this, I distinctly disclaim any purpose to vindicate myself against the charge of inconsistency, because, in my opinion, such a charge, whether true or false, is of no consequence whatever in the discussion of this or any other question.

The fact that a man is wrong at one time in his life constitutes no reason why he should be wrong always, and even if it were true that I advocated the free coinage of silver eighteen years ago I would have been a political coward if I refused on that account to follow my honest convictions and opposed such a policy when satisfied that it would be injurious to the country.

I am more anxious to be right than to be consistent, and if the gentlemen who quote garbled extracts from an old speech, made when the conditions were entirely different from what they are now, can convince me by fair argument that any of my present opinions upon that or any other subject are erroneous, I will not hesitate to abandon them.

The speech made in the House of Representatives on Feb. 21, 1878, is the only one to which the advocates of free coinage ever refer, and that was made in opposition to free coinage and in favor of striking out a free-coinage provision from a bill, and inserting in place of it, a section requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase not less than $2,000,000 worth nor more than $4,000,000 worth of silver bullion each month and coin it into standard silver dollars on account of the United States Government, and giving the Government the benefit of the gain or seigniorage instead of giving it to the owners of bullion, as would be the case under a system of free coinage.

At that time the silver dollar had been dropped entirely from the coinage by the act of Feb. 12, 1873, and such as had been coined previous to that date were legal tender only to the extent of $5. By the act of 1874, the difference between the value of a silver dollar and the value of a gold dollar, at the ratio of 16 to 1, was only about 7 or 8 cents, and I, together with many other gentlemen who were opposed to free coinage, then believed that this small difference between the value of the two dollars would be removed if the United States should resume the coinage and use of silver as full legal tender.

Nov. 5, 1877, a motion was made in the House of Representatives to suspend the rules, and it passed a bill, which, among other provisions, contained the following clauses:

"And any owner of silver bullion may deposit the same at any United States coining mint or assay office, to be coined into such dollars for his benefit, upon the same terms and conditions as gold bullion is deposited for coinage under existing laws."

Finally, after a long discussion in the Senate, the bill was amended by striking out the free coinage provision and inserting in its place the following:

"And the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to purchase from time to time silver bullion at the market price thereof, not less than $2,000,000 worth per month, nor more than $4,000,000 worth per month, and cause the same to be coined monthly as fast as so purchased; and a sum sufficient to carry out the foregoing provision of this act is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated; and any gain or seigniorage arising from this coinage shall be accounted for and paid into the Treasury, as provided under existing laws relative to the subsidiary coinage."

The bill with this amendment was sent back to the House for the concurrence of that body, and Feb. 21, 1878, while it was under consideration, I made the speech which has been so often referred to during the last three years by advocates of free coinage, a few sentences from which they have frequently published.

In this speech, I said, among other things:

"The overloaded taxpayers of this country, already staggering and sinking under the burdens imposed upon them by unwise legislation, would have been subjected by that proposition to a new exaction of several million dollars annually to pay for coining the bullion of capitalists at home and abroad. I cannot become the advocate of such a system, either as to gold or silver, and though my vote was given for the bill as it passed the House under a suspension of the rules, with this feature in it I did not approve it, and then hoped that it would be amended in the Senate."

"My position upon this subject is briefly this: I am opposed to the free coinage of either gold or silver, but in favor of unlimited coinage of both metals on terms of exact equality. No discrimination should be made in favor of one metal and against the other; nor should any discrimination be made in favor of the holders of either gold or silver bullion, and against the great body of the people who own other kinds of property. A great Government should treat all its citizens alike, and whenever it attempts to do otherwise, it will engender a spirited discontent which sooner or later must disturb the harmony if not the peace of society.

"It is scarcely necessary to say that a gross discrimination would be made between the two metals if the owners of silver bullion were permitted to have 51 or 53 cents' worth of silver coined and stamped as a dollar, when the owners of gold bullion were required to present 100 cents' worth of gold in order to have their metal coined and stamped as a dollar. The two metals are coined upon terms of exact equality only when a dollar's worth of silver is contained in the silver dollar and a dollar's worth of gold is contained in the gold dollar, and when no more is charged for the coinage of one than for the coinage of the other."

In the speech referred to I showed that the ratio established by the coinage act of 1792 overvalued silver and drove gold out of circulation.

After a careful review of the speech of 1878 I think it would be a perfectly fair interpretation of it to say:

First—That I was opposed to the free coinage of silver.

Second—That I then believed the restoration of the standard silver dollar to the coinage of the United States and a larger use of that metal in this country would not only arrest its depreciation, but would ultimately restore it to a parity with gold at the ratio of 16 to 1.

Third—That when parity at this ratio had been restored, I was in favor of the coinage of both metals upon terms of exact equality.

Fourth—That I was opposed to the total disuse of silver as a legal-tender money in this country.

Fifth—That I was in favor of an international monetary conference, to consider the adoption of a common ratio between gold and silver, for the purpose of establishing internationally the fixity use of bimetallic money, and securing the fixity of the relative values between these metals.

"Upon some of these propositions," says Mr. Carlisle, in concluding his letter, "my opinions have undergone a complete change, and I have made no attempt to suppress or conceal the fact. My official course as Secretary of the Treasury and my speeches upon the subject of the currency are sufficient, I think, to show quite clearly what my present opinions are, and it is not necessary, therefore, to restate them in this letter, which is already much too long."

Purcell's Church Music.

From Temple Bar.

In Purcell's great church music, which is far better known than his secular work, he is still full of respect for his words; he is also still dramatic, but dramatic with a difference. He was far too great a man not to see the fine distinction, which foolish people nowadays are apt to ignore, between sacred music and secular; far too great not to real

CYCLING DERBY AHEAD

BIG LIST OF CRACKS TO COMPETE IN THE IRVINGTON-MILLBURN.

Walleston, the Boston Flier, and Monte Scott, Winner of the Time Prize in Last Year's Great Race, Expected to Start from the Mark of Honor—Rumor About a "Wonder" from a Hudson River Village.

The difference between the Irvington-Millburn and the Chicago road races, both of which annually take place May 30, and which are respectively the admitted cycling Derbies of the East and West, is nicely shown by the entry lists of the two events.

The Chicago affair closed with some 650 nominations, while the Eastern race will have but something like 150 or 160 entrants. It is a case of quantity versus quality.

The course for the Chicago race is a level prairie road, which any neophyte can negotiate in at least fairly fast time. The Hudson County Boulevard—a level road as level roads go hereabout—is positively hilly from a Chicago point of view, and there is little doubt but that, had the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs accepted the invitation to run the Eastern Derby over the Hudson County Boulevard, the record-breaking entry list of the Chicago race would have been equaled, if not surpassed.

The association, however, did not believe that numbers make a race, and refused to be allured from the classic Irvington-Millburn Road. That course really is a test of men and wheels, which is the proper idea for a contest on the road. Its hills are many and historical. No ordinary rider can stand twenty-five miles over the course at even a five-minute pace without being "killed," and the fact is so well known that neophytes and would-be road racers need but a trial trip to convince them that their ambition is likely to be wrecked in such a punishing race as the annual event on Decoration Day invariably proves. In consequence, and as a whole, seasoned material only fills the entry list.

Up to yesterday evening 130-odd names had been registered, and as the list closes with the first mail to-morrow, which is certain to bring in a number, it is a safe guess that the high-water mark of last year—157—will be reached.

The fight for the time prize is always the most interesting feature of the race. It will have added zest this year by the appearance of L. N. Walleston, the Boston crack, who has an enviable twenty-five-mile record, and who, with Monte Scott of Providence, R. I., who won the time prize last year, will probably be the scratch man. Alexander B. McDonnel of Rochester, who has a record of twenty-five miles well inside the hour, may also appear on the mark of honor. He is very anxious to ride, but, as there is some doubt concerning his amateur status, his entry will not be accepted until the doubts are cleared.

Harry Maddox of Asbury Park, one of the stars of the defunct Class B, is also an almost certain starter, and will very likely be on scratch or near it. It is hinted that he will ride a wheel embodying some original ideas of his own, and in picking the probable winner of the diamond medal he must not be overlooked. Charles T. Earl and A. G. Relyea, the Kings County cracks; J. W. Conklin of Arlington, N. J., and H. H. Hanson of Perth Amboy, N. J., are among the other entrants who must likewise be considered.

"Dark horses," who are always numerous, have been slow to develop, but there is yet ample time. Whisperings of a "phenom" from one of the Hudson River villages are about, however.

One of the prettiest struggles should be between F. W. Richt of the Brooklyn Bicycle Club, Simpson Standeven of Paterson, N. J., and Otto L. Roehr of the Kings County Wheelmen, who finished first, second, and third, respectively, in last year's race in fast time, and withiu a few seconds of each other.

Richt and Standeven started from the same mark, and rode together all the way, the former winning in the final spurt by less than a wheel's length. The Paterson lad was afterward tried and disqualified because of errors and omissions in his entry blanks, which deceived the handicapper.

A RARE DAY FOR CYCLING.

Many Wheelmen Ride to the Country —Accidents on a Century Run.

Such a Sunday as yesterday proved to be rarely comes to the grand army of cyclists. The sun shone like a huge ball of burnished gold, yet it was not uncomfortably hot, and all nature was a-smiling. It seemed to a country wheelman making for Central Park as if everybody was astride of two-wheel steeds headed for Yonkers and the green-clad regions beyond.

Such a setting out for the suburbs of the riders of the metropolis has seldom been seen. They started early and late, singly and in parties of from two to twenty, and had a glorious time getting tired and sunburned and very hungry. The country wheelman coming to town saw his city cousins stop for rest in the inviting shade of nodding trees, or in the numerous little drinking booths which have sprung up like mushrooms along every road that the cyclists pedal over. A cry which became familiar yesterday to all who rode away was that of the soft drinks man. It was: "It's all ice cold and only five a glass."

While not in the best of condition, the road to Yonkers was used by thousands, and the Hudson County Boulevard in Jersey saw so many during the day that no man could count them. The Long Island roads were thronged as is usual on Sundays, the Coney Island Path being actually alive with glittering wheels and their happy owners.

That new across-the-corner path which Park Commissioner Woodruff has just had built close to the southern entrance of Prospect Park, thinking to provide for the convenience and safety of cyclists, was tested yesterday for the first time by a crowd. The verdict: careful riders was that its turns were too abrupt, and for that reason likely to cause accidents by collision.

One of the biggest runs of the day was the century trip of the Twenty-second Regiment Cyclers. Sixty of them rode to Patchogue, and all but half a dozen "checked" at 7 P. M. at Jamaica, which was the finishing point for the hundred miles.

The slow division, in which there were about forty riders, crossed on the Twenty-third Street Ferry at 5 o'clock. The fast pack left two hours later and caught the slow crowd five minutes before reaching Patchogue, where they arrived at noon. Dinner was eaten there, and after a rest the return journey was begun. The pace averaged about ten miles an hour, and no one complained that it was too fast. The fastest pace of the run was cut by Miss Nellie Benson and Frederick Williams on a tandem. The other pacemakers were "Tom" Ward, the "old war horse" of the Riversides; George C. Wheeler of the Mount Vernon Cyclers, Louis Rauskolb of the Metropolis Wheelmen, R. A. Pryor of the New-York Club, George Durant of the Century Wheelmen, and E. W. Goff and W. E. Cheever of the Twenty-second Regiment Cyclers.

Capt. Frank Isherwood of Company A, Twenty-second Regiment, was one of the half dozen that didn't finish at Jamaica. The Captain is a fast rider and started at 8 o'clock, expecting to overhaul the bunch close to Patchogue. Nearing Oakdale he tried to pass an unknown rider on the side path while tearing along at racing speed. The unknown heard him coming and wabbled like a beginner, and, although Isherwood turned to the left, as is the rule of the road, the wabbler struck his wheel, and off the Captain fell in a heap. His bicycle was not broken, but his collar bone was, and it pained him greatly. After a time, however, he remounted, and continued on to Patchogue, suffering much pain. Here he received medical attendance, and returned home by train.

E. A. McDonald, another century rider, met with a peculiar accident near Seaford. A big Plymouth Rock rooster got tangled up in the rear wheel of his bicycle, caused him to fall heavily. He struck on his hands and cut and bruised them so badly that he was unable to ride further. He also returned by train.

Some of the principal club runs of the day were to the following points: Harlem Wheelmen to Rye Beach, Excelsior Cycle Club to Staten Island, New-York Athletic Club Wheelmen to Travers Island, Century Wheelmen to Roslyn, Gramercy Wheelmen to Bath Beach, Lexington Wheelmen to Bergen Point, Riverside Wheelmen to Lyndhurst, Manhattan Bicycle Club to Suffern, and Kings County Wheelmen to Irvington.

Bicycle Racing at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 17.—A moderate-sized crowd braved the cold wind and gathered at Central Park yesterday afternoon to shiver and hiss, while a number of bicycle riders gave a poor exhibition of racing, under the auspices of the San Francisco Cycle Racing Association. The racers were not restricted by time limits, and loafed as they pleased. The summary:

One-Mile, Scratch, Professional.—C. S. Wells, won; W. A. Terrill, second; C. E. Coulter, third. Time—2:38 4-5.

One-Mile, Handicap, Amateur.—H. W. Squires, (30,) won; P. R. Mott, (20,) second; J. E. Wing, (40,) third. Time—2:19 2-5.

One-Mile Handicap, Professional.—A. N. Jones, (60,) won; P. Cushing, (80,) second; C. S. Wells, (scratch,) third. Time—2:29.

Cooper Winning Races.

CINCINNATI, May 17.—The bicycle races at Chester Park yesterday were witnessed by a very small crowd. All of the races were well contested. Summaries:

Professional Race, One Mile.—George D. Grant, Detroit, Mich., won. Time—2:22 1-5.
Amateur Race, On-third of a Mile.—Harney Oldfield, Toledo, Ohio, won. Time—0:45 4-5.
Professional Race, Two-thirds of a Mile.—Tom Cooper, Detroit, won. Time—1:34 4-5.
Amateur Race, One Mile, Handicap.—F. S. Robbins, Middletown, Ohio, (130 yards,) won. Time—2:08 1-5.
Professional Race, One Mile.—Tom Cooper, Detroit, won. Time—2:21.
Amateur Race, 2:10 Class, One Mile.—B. H. Stowers, Louisville, won. Time—2:36 3-5.
Professional Race, Two Miles, Handicap.—Tom Cooper, Detroit, (scratch,) won. Time—4:42.

The Furniss Handicap.

BOSTON, May 17.—The Furniss ten-mile handicap bicycle road race in Cambridge yesterday afternoon brought out a large number of starters. The first prize was won by F. H. Pratt of Lawrence, who rode from the one-minute mark. He also won the fourth-time prize, in 26:55. Eddie McDuffie, who started from scratch with Lew Walleston, Burns, Pierce, and Henry Caldwell, won the first-time prize in 26:43; Walleston captured second-time prize in 26:47; Pierce third, in 26:50. A. W. Chamberlain, riding from one-minute mark, won the fifth-time prize.

Runs for the Greenwiches.

The road card prepared by Capt. Sylvester Neill for the Greenwich Wheelmen contains the following runs:

May 24—Freeport, L. I.; start at 9 A. M.
May 30—A. M., Irvington-Millburn road race; start at 8:30 A. M.
May 30—P. M., Crescent Wheelmen's race meet, Plainfield; start at 8:30 A. M.
May 31—Coney Island; start at 10 A. M.
June 7—Annual invitation century run to Islip, L. I.; start at 5 A. M.
June 14—New-Rochelle, N. Y.; start at 9 A. M.
June 21—Far Rockaway, L. I.; start at 8 A. M.
June 28—Rahway, N. J.; start at 8:30 A. M.
July 4 and 5—Long Branch, N. J.; start July 4 at 5 A. M.
July 12—Nyack; start at 8 A. M.
July 19—Paterson, N. J.; start at 8 A. M.
July 26—Fort Schuyler, N. Y.; start at 8:30 A. M.

All runs start from the clubhouse, 309 West Fourth Street.

Murphy Fined for Scorching.

"Charlie" Murphy, the Brooklyn flier, who is going to sail for Europe on Wednesday to show the people on the Continent what fast riding is, did a bit of training on the Coney Island Cycle Path on Saturday, and got arrested for it. He was bailed out by Capt. Needham of the Kings County Wheelmen, and yesterday, in the Grant Street Police Court, paid a fine of $5. Murphy only recently returned from Savannah, where he has been preparing for the racing season. While there he signed a contract to race in Europe this season, and came North last Wednesday to make arrangements for the trip. Since then he has taken exercise on the Cycle Path. On Saturday he met a number of friends, and, urged to cut the pace, did so, with the result above noted.

Atalantas Will Have "Pro" Racing.

NEWARK, N. J., May 17.—The Atalanta Wheelmen have issued entry blanks for their race meet to be held at Waverly Park, June 20. The list of races consists of a one-mile for novices; one-half mile handicap, one-mile scratch, mile and a half for tandem teams, two-mile handicap, and one-mile handicap, all for amateurs, also a one-mile scratch and a two-mile handicap for professionals. Valuable prizes will be given for each event.

Johnson Beaten by Worin.

PARIS, May 17.—At the Seine Velodrome today, Worin, a French bicycle rider, beat Johnson in a match race. The distance was 2,000 meters.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—The Good Roads Association has decided that the club having the largest membership in the association shall lead the parade to be held on June 27 in celebration of the completion of the return cycle path on the Ocean Parkway. The Brooklyn Bicycle Club is the oldest club in that city and wants to lead the parade, but under the ruling established will come about third in the line. It has been announced that first place is the only position they'll take, and in consequence there is some ill feeling in cycling circles across the bridge. The Long Island Wheelmen have the largest number of members of any club in the association, and unless a compromise is effected, will lead the procession.

—A cycle tea on a large scale will be given in Flatbush on June 13 by the Midwood Club. It will be the closing feature of a lawn fete, beginning on the 11th and held for the benefit of the Home for Consumptives. The tea will be given under the auspices of Mr. and Mrs. James M. Fuller, Mrs. William C. Wallace, C. D. Smithers, Mrs. A. C. Barnes, Miss Guertin, J. C. Thompson, F. O. Morse, Miss Giberson, Miss Jarvie, Miss Gwendolyn Burris, and Miss Frances Wallace.

—The Associated Cycling Clubs of New-Jersey have decided upon the route for their annual century run on June 20. It will be from Newark to Asbury Park and return. Invitations will be extended to all wheelmen to take part in the run. Survivors' medals will be presented to all who finish the hundred miles.

—At the June fair of the Queens County Agricultural Society, at Mineola, L. I., on June 17, there will be a one-mile handicap for amateurs residing on the island. First prize will be worth $25, second $10, and third $5. Entries should be sent to Thomas Lloyd, Queens, L. I., before June 8.

—Mrs. James M. Fuller will give a bicycle tea to a party of twenty in one of the Summer houses in Central Park this evening.

—"Billy" Murphy contemplates racing this season. He is a "pro," and very likely will be seen at the local meets.

BROOKLYNS BEATEN AGAIN.

Made a Fine Start, but Cincinnati Easily Caught Up.

CINCINNATI, May 17.—The worst game seen here for some weeks was that between Brooklyn and the Reds this afternoon. After the visitors had scored 9 runs in their half of the first inning, the locals won in a walk.

Harper began the game, but was hit hard in the fourth and fifth innings, and Payne, who relieved him in the sixth, could not find the home plate, which seemed to rattle the visitors, and the home team scored almost at will. It was a slugging match from beginning to end. The features of the game were the batting of Burke, Miller, and Hoy, and the base running of Miller. Attendance, 12,000. Score:

CINCINNATI.	R	H	P	O	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	H	P	O	A	E
Burke, lf	3	3	2	0	1	0	Griffin, cf	2	2	1	0	0	
Hoy, cf	3	3	3	0	0		Lachance, 1b	2	2	8	0	1	
Miller, rf	3	3	3	1	0		And'son, rf	1	3	0	0	0	
McPhee, 2b	1	1	0	4	1		Corc'n, ss	1	1	3	2	0	
Gray, 2b	2	1	2	3	0		Shindle, 3b	1	2	0	1	1	
Vaughn, 1b	1	3	6	0	0		McCart'y, lf	1	3	4	2	2	
Smith, ss	1	2	5	5	2		Shoch, 2b	1	1	0	5	3	0
Irwin, 3b	0	0	2	0	0		Grim, c	0	1	4	0	0	
Peitz, c	1	0	4	0	0		Burrell, c	0	1	0	1	0	
Fisher, p	2	2	0	0	0		Harper, p	1	1	0	0	0	
							Payne, p	0	0	2	0	0	
Total	16	18	27	10	3		Total	10	17	24	10	6	

Cincinnati	1	0	3	4	3	5	0	0	.	—16
Brooklyn	9	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—10

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 10; Brooklyn, 5. First base by errors—Cincinnati, 3; Brooklyn, 2. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 9; Brooklyn, 8. First base on balls—Off Fisher, 4; off Harper, 4; off Payne, 5. Struck out—By Fisher, 3; by Harper, 1; by Payne, 2. Home run—Lachance. Three-base hits—Burke, Smith. Two-base hits—Anderson, McPhee, Miller, (2,) Burke, (2,) Fisher, Payne. Sacrifice hit—Irwin. Stolen bases—Hoy, Miller, (6,) Vaughn, Smith, Gray, (2,) Anderson. Double plays—McCarthy and Schoch, (2,) Miller and Smith; Smith, Gray, and Vaughn. Umpires—Messrs. Keefe and Weidman.

Other League Games.

AT CHICAGO.

Baltimore	1	0	2	2	0	2	5	1	0	—13
Chicago	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	—4

Base hits—Baltimore, 16; Chicago, 4. Errors—Baltimore, 3; Chicago, 6. Batteries—Hoffer and Robinson; Griffith and Kittridge. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan.

AT LOUISVILLE.

Washington	0	2	1	0	2	1	3	3	1	—13
Louisville	1	1	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	—6

Base hits—Washington, 17; Louisville, 6. Errors—Washington, 5; Louisville, 3. Batteries—Mercer, German, and McGuire; Fraser and Dexter. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Cleveland	14	8	.636
Boston	15	9	.625
Baltimore	15	9	.625
Cincinnati	15	9	.625
Philadelphia	14	9	.609
Pittsburg	13	9	.591
Chicago	14	11	.560
Washington	12	13	.480
Brooklyn	10	14	.417
St. Louis	9	16	.360
New-York	7	16	.304
Louisville	5	20	.200

Wilmington Loses a Game to Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., May 17.—Wilmington might have won over Newark this afternoon but for an unpleasant incident at the commencement of the ninth inning. Wright drove the ball to dead right centre for three bases. Wilmington failed to reach him at third, and then, under the ground rule, wanted him to go back a base. The claim was disallowed by the umpire. Five minutes passed, and as the visitors refused to play, the game was given to the home team by the score of 9 to 0. The score at the end of the eighth inning was:

Newark	1	0	1	0	0	1	2	2	—7	
Wilmington	0	0	3	1	0	1	0	0	—5	

Base hits—Newark, 13; Wilmington, 7. Errors—Newark, 2; Wilmington, 2. Batteries—Lloyd, Bristow, and Rothfuss; Amole and Wise. Umpire—Mr. Sullivan.

Paterson, 13; Metropolitans, 10.

PATERSON, N. J., May 17.—Forty-five hundred people saw the Paterson defeat the Metropolitans at Olympic Park this afternoon by a score of 13 to 10. Bowen was in the box for the Metropolitans, and pitched a good game, except in the fourth and sixth innings, when he was hit safely nine times, gave a base on balls, and hit a man, which, with an error by Batton, gave the home team 10 runs. Smith pitched the first five innings for Paterson, when he was relieved by Viau, who struck out five men in the next four innings, and gave the Metropolitans only two hits. Score:

Paterson	0	0	2	7	0	3	0	1	0	—13
Metropolitan	1	2	1	0	3	0	1	2	0	—10

Base hits—Paterson, 13; Metropolitan, 9. Errors—Paterson, 2; Metropolitan, 2. Batteries—Bowen and Zearfoss; Smith, Viau, and Eltone. Umpire—Mr. Wycoff.

Additional Races at Morris Park.

The Stewards of the Westchester Racing Association make special announcement that, in view of the greatly increased interest shown in racing, arrangements are being made to strengthen the programmes to be run at Morris Park on Saturday, May 23; Saturday, (Decoration Day,) May 30, and Tuesday—the last day of the meeting—June 2. For Saturday, May 23, it is expected that a race at three-quarters of a mile will be given for three-year-olds and upward for $1,000, in which both Handspring and Hastings may start. It has not been decided whether it shall be an extra race, or if one of the races announced shall be withdrawn.

On Saturday—Decoration Day—the two unannounced races will probably be one for $1,000 and the other for $700, which, with the Memorial Handicap for $1,000, and the Steeplechase, at two miles, will make an attractive holiday programme.

For Tuesday, June 2, the last day of the meeting, the four unannounced races will be announced about as follows: First race, for three-year-olds, at three-quarters of a mile, for a purse of $1,000. Second race, for two-year-olds that have run and not won during the meeting, five furlongs; purse, $700. Fifth Race, an all-aged handicap, at a mile; purse, $1,000. Sixth Race, for all ages, selling allowances; purse, $700, which, with the Frivolity for fillies two years old, and the Belmont, for three-year-olds, in which Handspring and Hastings will meet, at a mile and three furlongs, "over the hill," ought to make an excellent day's racing.

The Stewards also announce that on Saturdays, May 23 and May 30, and on Tuesday, June 2, the old "free field" will be open at 50 cents admission. By next Saturday it is hoped that several starting machines which have been ordered will be in position and ready for use at the principal starting posts.

Kneebs Still in Jail.

BERLIN, May 17.—"Bob" Kneebs, the American horse owner who is in jail here awaiting the result of his appeal from the judgment of the court convicting him of having entered the mare Bethel in races on the German trotting tracks under the name of Nellie Kneebs, has renewed his petition for release from custody pending the rehearing of his case, which was ordered by the Superior Court. The petition was rejected, and Kneebs will have to remain in jail until his case is decided.

Yachts Reported.

CITY ISLAND, May 17.—Passed West—Steam yachts Tolnette, R. D. Evans; Hirondelle, C. G. Evans; Forget Me Not, W. F. and G. P. Butler, and Free Lance, F. A. Schermerhorn. Sloop yachts Culprit Fay, C. A. Winter; Arrow, J. L. Dodge, and Tempest, J. D. Billard.

Passed East—Steam yachts Neaera, Charles A. Gould; Marguerite, Guy Scoonover; Harlietta, W. B. Higgins; Cosette, F. L. Osgood, and Allger, Charles M. Pratt. Sloop yachts Banshee, Henry Doscher, and Sasqua, Henry Andruss.

Schooner yacht Crusader, S. L. Husted, Jr., sailed to the eastward and returned.

JUDGE FIELD'S CALIFORNIA OAK.

Said to be the Biggest Tree in the Golden State.

From The San Francisco Chroicle.

The glories of the sequoia gigantea have been sung by poets and described by California tourists, and are tolerably familiar to the whole world, but it is not generally known even to people familiar with Monterey and its surroundings that there is a live oak tree near Monterey Bay which is thought by many good judges to be, in some respects, the largest tree in the State. The tremendous spread of its branches was noticed by Timothy Beales Field, a nephew of the Justice of that name, who as a midshipman in the United States Navy visited the coast before the occupation. Young Field, who has long since been gathered to his fathers, sixty years ago wrote home a long description of the marvelous oak to his relatives.

Last Summer while at Monterey the memory of this letter recurred to Justice Field, and he made a search for the oak, which, after the fashion of some of the oaks in Monterey, was so concealed by sand dunes that the ordinary observer would scarce suspect the extent of its widespreading branches. He finally discovered it and found it even more interesting than the early description, for during the interval it had added to its girth. It is estimated that more than a thousand persons could find shelter in and under the branches of the tree, which, since its rediscovery, is popularly known as "Justice Field's oak," a name which the drivers of the vehicles attached to the hotel gave it when they heard of the Judge's interest in this singular arboreal specimen.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, May 17—8 P. M.—Forecast for Monday:

NEW-ENGLAND, generally fair during the day, preceded by local thunderstorms near the coast, cool on Monday night, westerly winds.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, generally fair and continued warm westerly winds, but conditions are favorable for local thunderstorms and slightly cooler weather Monday evening or night.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA and MARYLAND, fair and continued warm westerly winds, probably thunderstorms in the evening. VIRGINIA, NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, and GEORGIA, fair and continued warm southwesterly winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair, southeasterly winds. ALABAMA, WESTERN FLORIDA, MISSISSIPPI, LOUISIANA, and EASTERN TEXAS, generally fair, southerly winds. WESTERN TEXAS, fair, except probably local showers in northern portion, winds shifting to westerly. NEW-MEXICO, fair and slightly cooler, winds shifting to northwesterly. OKLAHOMA, INDIAN TERRITORY, and ARKANAS, generally fair, southwesterly winds. TENNESSEE, generally fair, probably local thunderstorms in northern portion, southwesterly winds. KENTUCKY, fair, followed by local thunderstorms in western portion, southerly winds. WEST VIRGINIA, fair and warmer, southerly winds. WESTERN NEW-YORK and WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, generally fair, fresh to brisk westerly winds.

CENTRAL NEW-YORK, fair Monday and most of Tuesday, but conditions indicate that there may be thunderstorms Tuesday afternoon.

OHIO, fair, followed by local thunderstorms during the evening or night, fresh and brisk southwesterly winds. INDIANA and ILLINOIS, partly cloudy weather, probably local thunderstorms, southerly winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, generally fair during the day, fresh and brisk westerly winds. UPPER MICHIGAN, partly cloudy weather, local showers, fresh to brisk westerly winds. WISCONSIN, generally fair, except local thunderstorms in southern portion, cooler in southern portion. Fresh and brisk northwesterly winds. MISSOURI, partly cloudy weather, probably local thunderstorms, southerly winds. IOWA, partly cloudy weather and thunderstorms, southeasterly winds, becoming variable. MINNESOTA, local rains, cooler in southern portion, northerly winds. KANSAS and NEBRASKA, partly cloudy weather, probably local thunderstorms, cooler in western portion, southeasterly winds, shifting to northerly. COLORADO, fair, preceded by local rains in eastern portion, cooler in southern portion, northerly winds. NORTH and SOUTH DAKOTA, partly cloudy weather, with local showers, northerly winds. WYOMING, generally fair, northwesterly winds. MONTANA, partly cloudy weather, with local rains in northern portion, northerly winds.

Signals are displayed on Lakes Superior, Huron, Michigan, Erie, and Ontario. The barometer has fallen rapidly in the lake region, New-England, and in the St. Lawrence Valley, and slowly at Southern Rocky Mountain stations. It has risen slowly in the central valleys and decidedly in the extreme Northwest. The area of low pressure over Minnesota last night is now central north of Lake Huron, and a second depression is forming in Western Kansas. It is much warmer on the Middle Atlantic coast, and from Missouri westward to Colorado, and it is slightly cooler on the New-England coast and north of Minnesota and the Dakotas. The weather has been generally clear during the day, but light local showers are reported from New-England, the northern portion of the lake region, and Iowa. The weather will continue fair from the Ohio Valley southward to the Gulf and South Atlantic coast, and probably fair during the day in the interior of New-England and the Middle Atlantic States. Local thunderstorms and partly cloudy weather are indicated for the Central Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys.

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COCKERILL'S MEMORY HONORED.

Exercises at the Press Club, Where His Body Lay in State.

The body of Col. John A. Cockerill lay in state all day yesterday in the clubhouse of the New-York Press Club, at 34 West Twenty-sixth Street, and many newspaper men and men of other professions who were friends of the dead man went there during the day and evening to pay a tribute of respect to his memory.

A large American flag draped with streamers of crape was hanging from the second-story window, and the parlors were also heavily draped in black from the ceiling to the floor. Here was also the coffin that contained the remains. This was placed near the front windows. It was of rosewood, with heavy silver handles, and on the plate was the inscription:

JOHN A. COCKERILL.
Died April 10, 1896,
Aged 51 years.

Col. Cockerill's friends had sent many beautiful floral offerings, which were arranged against the front wall and on either side of the coffin. One wreath of black ivy leaves tied with black ribbon bore a card with the words, "A Sister's Love and Sorrow. Mrs. John Campbell." A floral ship bore the words, traced in flowers, "From the Cumberland Crew." At the foot of the coffin were two palm leaves tied with purple ribbon. President Joseph Howard, Jr., of the club, sent a huge basket of Easter lilies. On the coffin itself was a portrait of Col. Cockerill, sent by Mrs. Cockerill.

In the evening a meeting of the club was held, and the committee in charge included Frank Angevine, Arthur Bennington, William Berri, Archibald R. Brasher, Frank Clarke, Foster Coates, Frederick W. Eddy, William E. S. Fales, Thomas Ford, and Murat Halstead.

Mr. Howard called the meeting to order after taking a chair near the foot of the coffin. He referred to a former meeting that had been held some time ago to take action on Cockerill's death before the remains arrived in this country, and then remarked that his old club members could not let the body go without some kind of service. Then he called upon Mr. Pearsall to sing what has been adopted as the Press Club song, "Scattering Seeds of Kindness," and which was a favorite song of the Colonel. The members all joined in the chorus.

J. I. C. Clarke said a few words about the dead man's great popularity, and believed that if his spirit were present he would approve of the tears of kindness that were being shed for him.

Mr. Clarke was followed by Mr. Fales, ex-Assemblyman John A. Hennessey, and William Berri of Brooklyn, who read to the members a letter he had received from Col. Cockerill from Japan. Several other members also spoke.

A night guard, consisting of John A. Hennessey, Thomas H. Evans, W. E. S. Fales, and H. Flanagan, was appointed to remain with the body.

At 11 o'clock this forenoon the Elks will take the remains to Scottish Rite Hall, at Twenty-seventh Street and Madison Avenue, where services will be held, and they will then be taken to the Calvary Baptist Church, in West Fifty-seventh Street, where the funeral services will be held. The body will be placed in a receiving vault in Kings County Cemetery, and to-morrow it will be taken in a private car to St. Louis.

THEIR RECALL NOT LIKELY.

Report that the European Squadron Will Come Here Not Believed.

That part of the North Atlantic squadron which is represented by the flagship New-York, the cruisers Cincinnati, Raleigh, and Montgomery, and the ram Katahdin, is now at anchor off Tompkinsville, S. I. A report which appeared in a morning newspaper stating that it was to be reinforced by the accession of the three ships now on the European station, was discussed with idle interest by the officers of the flagship yesterday. None of them attached the slightest credence to the report. In it it was alleged that Commodore Sicard, the present commandant of the New-York Navy Yard, had received instructions to forward no more supplies to the European squadron, and the conclusion reached was that this country was anticipating trouble with Spain, and that the ships on the European station were to be ordered home to prevent their capture by ships of the Spanish Navy.

The improbability of such intention was pointed out to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday. The reporter's informant, who is an officer attached to the flagship, said that, even in the event of war with Spain, it was more likely that the European squadron would be reinforced than withdrawn. Should hostilities suddenly be declared, he thought that the ships now on the station were fully competent to take care of themselves. He believed that the San Francisco, flagship of the station, could vanquish any ship that Spain is likely to send to the Mediterranean, and as for the fleet commerce-destroyer Minneapolis, that vessel could easily run away from any ship that she could not whip. The cruiser Marblehead is also believed to be able to take care of herself.

The ships of the North Atlantic squadron attracted much attention yesterday. Thousands of visitors went down to Staten Island to take a view of the war vessels from the shore, and many carried their investigations still further, and went out in boats to see by closer inspection what manner of craft they were. The ships were open for inspection, and on each vessel a detail of bright naval apprentices was made to show visitors around, and to explain the mysteries of turrets, torpedoes, rapid-fire guns, searchlights, and all the rest that go to make up the equipment of a modern man-of-war.

The Katahdin, the latest addition to the fleet, was an object of wonder to the many who climbed gingerly along her sloping deck. The ram wears a coat of bottle green, which is intended to make her inconspicuous at night, but in daylight that color is in sharp contrast to the immaculate white of the other ships.

An Appeal Against Vandalism.

From The London Times.

A correspondent writes to us as follows: "It is not possible for you to raise your powerful voice in defense of a building of great national interest now threatened with mutilation, and probably destruction? In the little watering place of Paignton stand the remains of the old palace of Bishop Coverdale, the translator of the Holy Bible into the English language. This has from time to time been sadly treated, much of it having been used as a sort of quarry by past generations. There remain, however, the old tower and a large portion of the walls of the old courts of the building, all of which were purchased a few years since by a gentleman residing in the parish, with a view to their preservation. He has expended a considerable sum in repairing breaches in the walls to save the remains from the incursions of street arabs and other mischievous persons. Now, it will be hardly credited, the local authority called the Urban District Council appears desirous of mutilating what remains in order to make a road which is by no means a necessity. It is to be hoped that powerful influence may be used to prevent this vandalism. I have no personal interest in the property, but there is so little that is ancient remaining in this little place that it seems monstrous that for reasons which, in their inception, are almost entirely private, a public monument should be thus treated. Would not the act for the preservation of ancient monuments apply in this case?"

NEW PUBLICATIONS

REPRINTS AND NEW WORKS.

Robert Louis Stevenson's "Picturesque Notes" on Edinburgh, (Macmillan,) as illustrated by T. Hamilton Crawford, make an extremely attractive volume. The illustrations are of a superior order, the paper is fine, the type large, the binding rich and pleasing, and then who could write of Edinburgh with better knowledge, a surer pen, or a saner spirit? Here we have a beautiful book—beautiful to look at, to hold, and to peruse.

Julius H. Ward's volume on the White Mountains, which he describes as "a guide to their interpretation," (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.,) published originally six years ago, comes to us in a new edition, revised and enlarged. Four new chapters appear: "The Gateway at North Woodstock," "The Mountain Colors," "Snow-shoeing on Osceola," and "The Winnipesaukee Region." The volume is illustrated with ten views and has a small but serviceable map.

The new volumes in the Temple edition of Shakespeare are "Titus Andronicus" and "Romeo and Juliet," and they remind us again how excellent is this among all handy volume editions—the clear type, wide pages, admirable notes, and sober binding. An etching, as usual, serves as the frontispiece, and there are lines of verse printed on the fly-leaf between etching and title. One of the volumes has Mr. Aldrich's exquisite lines, entitled "Guielmus Rex," than which he has written few short pieces better.

To the extended list of membership books issued by the patriotic societies has been added one having to do with the Society of Mayflower Descendants. It is a small quarto, printed on ribbed paper, from type almost black-letter in its blackness, the binding oak-tanned leather, and the illustrations numerous and of excellent quality. The work of compilation has been carefully done. At the beginning is given a list of the passengers who came over on the first voyage, and to lineal descendants of these persons over eighteen years of age is membership restricted. The volume ought to have considerable value in restricting the number of those who profess descent from this famous group of passengers. It is scarcely necessary to say that the list of members is not particularly large—only 145; nor is it likely to become a formidable one. A new edition might serve a further good purpose, were this possible, by giving a catalogue of the furniture shipped aboard the same boat on the same voyage.

The Messrs. Putnam issue a revised second edition, with additional material, of George Haven Putnam's "The Question of Copyright," which may properly be called a complete storehouse of material, in one way or another, bearing on the recent copyright legislation in this country. In a preface, Mr. Putnam says the act of 1891 "has thus far not only withstood the various attacks made upon its general purpose, but has received, in the details thus far tested, the substantial support of the courts." He also points out several things which ought to be kept in view in connection with modifications that may in future be made in the law.

Mr. A. T. Quiller-Couch, under the title "Adventures in Criticism," (Scribners,) has taken a daring literary step. He has reprinted about twoscore book reviews, written originally for The London Spectator. We would not say this has never been done before; indeed, we know it has been done more than once, but Mr. Quiller-Couch prints the reviews, not as essays, but apparently in the exact forms in which they were first printed. One thing may be said for the articles. They prove on investigation to have more life than it seemed possible for them to have. They certainly are not mere warmed-over things. The author has individuality and a piquant charm that make it easy to

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ABBEY'S—Adrienne Lecouvreur—8:00.
AMERICAN—The Belgian Girl—8:00.
BROADWAY—21 Clapham—8:15.
CASINO—The Lady Slavey—8:00.
EDEN MUSEE—World in Wax; Grand Concerts 11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
GARRICK—Cashier—8:00.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE—Electrical Show—11:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Carmen—8:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Eidoloscope—Vaudeville—2:30 to 11 P. M.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Little Duke—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vitascope—Vaudeville—8:00.
PASTOR'S—Vaudeville—12:30 to 11 P. M.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—Metropolitans vs. Paterson—4:00.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
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Heredity and Good Horses.

From Scribner's Magazine.

I am a great believer in the potency of pure blood. It constantly struggles for the mastery of baser and weaker strains, and when it does not succeed as a controlling factor the result is uncertain. Through breeding in and weeding out we establish a trait and keep reasonably clear of imperfections. As we recede from Hambletonian and Mambrino Chief habit of action becomes more sure, more intense. The tracks on which speed is cultivated have multiplied until we count them by the thousand, and in all public contests every break in every attempt to depart from the trot, is penalized by the rules.

Rough-gaited animals, a fault largely due to conformation, soon disappear from the public eye and better ones take their places, and on being retired from the track enter the stud, where they are given a chance to perpetuate their good qualities. In this way the breed is improved from generation to generation.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE.

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	TIMES. 1896.
3 A. M.	56	64
6 A. M.	46	62
9 A. M.	56	66
12 M	56	75
3 P. M.	54	80
6 P. M.	52	84
9 P. M.	51	81
12 P. M.	50	79

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday 75.75
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday 73.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year 52.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years 60.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau report: Fair and warm; may be thunder showers.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 3, Column 3.

TEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 18, 1896.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

McKINLEY AND THE SILVER MEN.

We invite attention to the attitude of the Silver Republicans toward Mr. McKINLEY as it has been disclosed during the last few days, and to the fact that a revision of the tariff in the next Congress can be accomplished only with the aid of the Silver Republican Senators after they shall have been conciliated by legislation designed to increase the price of silver and to debase or undermine the currency at the expense of the people.

The Republican Party in North Carolina, under the leadership of Mr. PRITCHARD, a Silver Senator whose name is attached to the pledge or threat which WHARTON BARKER has shaken in the faces of the protected manufacturers, adopted on the 15th inst. a platform written (this is admitted) by Mr. PRITCHARD, and instructed its delegates to vote for McKINLEY as long as his name should be before the St. Louis Convention. "We favor," says Mr. PRITCHARD's platform, "the use of gold and silver as standard money, and the restoration of silver to its functions and dignity as a money metal." The platform also denounces Mr. CLEVELAND for having replenished and preserved the gold reserve fund at the time when he thus prevented a suspension of gold payments and the degradation of the currency to a silver basis. The convention renominated by acclamation Senator PRITCHARD, who, it may be recalled, immediately after he had signed WHARTON BARKER's pledge, journeyed from Washington to Chicago in order that he might support the candidacy of McKINLEY there in a public address. Mr. McKINLEY has been accustomed to denounce Mr. CLEVELAND in public for having "dishonored silver" and for having exerted his influence to "strike down silver" at the time when the Shermar Silver Purchase act was repealed, in 1893.

The Republicans of California adopted a platform calling for "the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1," and instructed their delegates to vote for McKINLEY. The leader of the McKinley forces in Nevada says the delegates from that so-called State "are earnest advocates of the nomination of McKINLEY unless some more pronounced friend of silver can be nominated. Their partiality for McKINLEY," he adds, "is wholly based on his record in Congress on the financial question." On Friday last we showed what that record was. Prominent Republicans in Idaho say that they are in favor of McKINLEY "because he would do the cause of silver less harm than any other candidate." Leading Republicans in Arizona speak of McKINLEY as "the man most favorable to silver of all the candidates thus far named," and add that "his record shows it."

With McKINLEY as its nominee, the Republican Party will be most clearly and positively committed, if it shall be successful at the polls, to a revision of the tariff in the direction of higher duties. An intimate and life-long friend of McKINLEY, who is said to have procured for him his first nomination for Congress, predicted in public a few days ago that the Ohio candidate would, immediately after his inauguration, convene Congress in special session, recommending the repeal of the present tariff without delay and the substitution of the McKinley tariff or a tariff substantially in accord with that law. But if McKINLEY should be elected, the next Congress, whether in special or regular session, could not keep the promises of the campaign by revising the tariff without at the same time legislating in favor of silver. Everybody can see that the Republican Silver Senators will be in a position to exact a price, in the form of some silver legislation, for their votes in support of a tariff bill.

Their price in 1890 was the passage of the Silver Purchase act, which made a market in the Treasury for substantially the entire output of the domestic mines. McKINLEY was the leader on the side of the House in the movement which procured their votes for the tariff bill by giving them this "sop." They believe now, and with good reason, that if he should be elected in November next, he would exert his influence in support of any similar compromise that should be proposed as the price of another high-tariff act. Said he, when the Silver Purchase bill was pending: "I am for the largest use of silver in the currency of the country. I would not dishonor it. I would give it equal credit and value with gold. I want the double standard." (Cong. Record, Vol. XXI., Part 7, Page 6,447.) Bearing in mind his "record," which is so satisfactory to the Republicans of Nevada and other silver States, and his denunciation of those who "struck down" silver by repealing the Silver Purchase act, they are confident that they could rely upon him to serve their purposes. And, on the other hand, he knows that without their assistance the tariff project must come to nothing. Would he veto another Silver Purchase bill, or even something worse, if the passage of a tariff bill should depend upon the final enactment of it?

FORTUNATE FOREIGN BUYERS.

Our dispatches of yesterday from Milwaukee reported the shipment from the mills of the Illinois Steel Company in that city of 500 tons of steel rails to Japan, and it was noted that the same company had already "shipped several other consignments of rails" to that country. This lot of rails, it is said, comes to Buffalo by lake steamer, will be brought from Buffalo to this city by rail, and will be loaded here on a steamer for Japan. We direct attention to this because, owing to these changes, the cost of transportation is high. The 10,000 tons of rails sold to Japan by the Carnegie Company not long ago were carried overland from Pittsburg to Baltimore and shipped from that port. Transportation from Pittsburg across the mountains to the Atlantic seaboard costs something.

The cost of shipping steel rails from the English mills to Japan is much less, as the mills are not far from the port of departure. In spite of that, however, the competition of the English manufacturers has been overcome in Japan by these two leading concerns in the Steel Rail Combination, although the English price of rails, free on board at Barrow, is only $23.08 per ton, while the American Combination's price at the Atlantic seaboard is $28.75.

We should not forget to say, however, that this price of $28.75 is for American consumers who have protected the Combination against the Englishmen by giving it a tariff duty of $7.84 per ton. The price of the same American rails to buyers in Japan or some other foreign country is a horse of another color. The latest quotation was $21.26. The foreigners did not vote to give the tariff protection. Therefore they escape the tax and are treated with distinguished consideration.

THE DU PONT CASE AS A PRECEDENT.

The action of the United States Senate upon the case of DU PONT of Delaware affords a curious instance of the way in which important precedents are established or maintained. The Senate has always been conservative in deciding contests for seats in its chamber, and has generally insisted upon a title about which there could be no serious doubt. It is one of the vestiges of genuine conservatism that it has succeeded in retaining, and seldom, if ever, has advantage been taken by a party majority to strengthen itself by seating claimants whose right was doubtful. Only in the last Congress five seats were held vacant for two years because Legislatures had failed to elect, though Governors had made appointments to fill the vacancies.

The action in the Du Pont case is strictly in line with the precedent of insisting upon a clear title, but it is not made so by any conservative or high-minded motive on the part of those of the same "political faith" as the claimant. There are only thirty members of the joint convention of the Delaware Legislature, and DU PONT received fifteen votes on the last day of the session. This was prevented from being a majority by the fact that Acting Governor WATSON took the chair on that day and cast his vote as a Senator.

There are some odd things in the Constitution of Delaware. There is no Lieutenant Governor in the State, and the Senate, which consists of only nine members, chooses one of these as its presiding officer, with the title of Speaker. In case of a vacancy in the office of Governor, the Speaker of the Senate performs the functions of that office until a successor is elected. He does not cease to be a Senator, though it has become the custom for him to vacate the chair of the Senate and devote himself to Executive duties.

According to the State Constitution and laws and all precedents in the State, Acting Governor WATSON was still a Senator and had the right to vote as such. He did vote on the last ballot for United States Senator, which prevented DU PONT's fifteen votes from being a majority of the joint convention. The Senate on Friday decided, by a vote of 31 to 30, not to admit DU PONT to a seat, but every vote in his favor was that of a Republican, and only one of the votes against him was cast by a Republican, assuming that STEWART of Nevada is still to be regarded as such. His colleague, JONES, whose Republicanism is equally dubious, was "paired" against DU PONT. The vote by which the precedent of conservatism in deciding contests for seats in the Senate was maintained was almost a strictly party vote, and the majority of one was not determined by any regard for the precedent. JONES tried to bargain it away for an item in the River and Harbor bill, and his motive and that of STEWART and the three or four Populists who voted against DU PONT was a desire to prevent any increase of sound-money men in the Senate.

By such accidents and narrow motives are important questions decided in the Senate nowadays. Still, the Du Pont case will stand as a precedent, and when the facts have been forgotten it will look as though a party in the majority had refrained from using its power to seat a claimant of the same political faith because his title was doubtful, whereas the defection of one or two men from discreditable motives was all that prevented it.

TOO WIDE TO STRADDLE.

Although the gold standard resolution adopted by Mr. PLATT's Republican State Committee on Saturday is in its language a malicious parody on the double standard plank which McKINLEY put into the Ohio platform, it faithfully reflects the opinion of the Republicans of this State—and of the Democrats as well. It declares:

"We are for the gold standard, the standard of our competitors for the world's commerce, the standard which now prevails with us, and the only standard by which our currency of gold, silver, and paper money can be maintained at an equality of purchasing power, and we are unalterably opposed to any change whatever in this standard, except by international agreement."

The main proposition of McKINLEY's Ohio resolution is here reproduced:

"We favor bimetallism and demand the use of both gold and silver as standard money, either in accordance with a ratio to be fixed by international agreement, if that can be obtained, or under such restrictions or such provisions, to be determined by legislation, as will secure the maintenance of the parities of values of the two metals, so that the purchasing and debt-paying power of the dollar, whether of silver, gold, or paper, shall be at all times equal."

Independent free coinage, naked and not ashamed, is the essence of the McKinley resolution. The gold standard is the New-York idea. There is no likeness or concord between them. They are mutually destructive, opposite, incompatible.

Will WARNER MILLER repudiate the New-York idea when he unfurls the McKinley banner? The State Convention which sent him to St. Louis as a delegate at large planted him on a gold-standard platform. Will he jump off? Will he come out for free coinage? Or will he foolishly try to straddle the immense gulf that lies between McKINLEY's views and the views of his party in this State?

In that case, we shall feel impelled to nominate Mr. MILLER for Governor this Fall as the candidate of the Prohibitionists and the Retail Liquor Dealers' Association upon this platform:

"We demand a dry Sunday in the interest of labor and morality. But we believe that spirituous and malt liquors, wine, and cider, should be sold on the Sabbath in quantities sufficient to slake the thirst of the people."

The false pretense of having assurances that McKINLEY is "all right" on silver, that he is for "sound money," no longer helps the case of the New-York supporters of the Ohio man. He is not all right; he is not sound. His record proves it. Why do the silver States clamor for his nomination? Would the delegates of those States support him if they were not assured that he would sign a free-coinage bill? Nothing he can say now will alter the situation. It is too late. If Mr. WARNER MILLER and Mr. CORNELIUS N. BLISS accept McKINLEY they must accept him as a free-coinage candidate. But how will they satisfy their gold-standard consciences, or meet the alarmed protests of their banking and business friends who don't want a free-coinage President?

BOSSISM IN THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church meets this week at Saratoga. The result of its action will be watched with interest and some anxiety by those who dread what they consider the undue centralization of power in the Assembly. Originally the Assembly busied itself chiefly with the broader interests of the Church; its missions, home and foreign, and its inter-denominational relations. Of late it has asserted itself more and more in matters hitherto considered the special prerogatives of the lower courts. It constituted itself a heresy court, and made manifestoes on the most abstruse topics of theology. Then, finding that its dictation was not relished by the seminaries, it attacked them and sought to dominate not only their orthodoxy, but their financial administration. Having succeeded in some measure, it has of late sought still further extension of its power. The condemnation of Prof. BRIGGS logically resulted in the withdrawal of Church recognition from the institution with which he was connected, and which steadily supported him. This, however, was soon seen to be of very little moment. Union Seminary continued on its way, received students under its instruction, and sent them to the Presbyteries for examination on the same basis as did the various Congregational, Methodist, and other theological schools. They were received or not, according to their individual opinions, without regard to the source of those opinions. The sharpest examinations failed to discover traces of heresy in them, and there seemed to be danger lest the ground gained in the condemnation of the Professor should be lost by the indorsement of the students. The conservatives hit upon a plan, which they carried through in a way worthy of the methods by which New-York has been governed politically, and "jammed through" the Presbytery of this city an apparently harmless question, addressed to the Assembly, as to what was the Presbytery's duty in regard to the students. With the Assembly entirely under their control, it was not difficult to get an "injunction" against receiving the students.

The boycott seemed to be complete. But this was a longer step than some even of the conservatives were willing to take. They began to realize that the dominating power of the Assembly, with which they had no fault to find so long as it affected simply men with whom they did not agree, was being extended over one of their most ancient rights and privileges, the right of judgment as to the qualifications of candidates for the ministry as well as authority over ministers. Were the Assembly a continuous body, or had it even as much of continuity as Congress, it would be different. It is, however, in fact a popular convention, largely composed of men, both ministers and laymen, unaccustomed to rules of procedure, and absolutely at the mercy of skillful tacticians, as has been repeatedly evident in the past few years. Some of the strongest conservatives in several Presbyteries, therefore, have joined hands with liberals in the right of judgment as to the qualifications of candidates for the ministry, as well as authority over them after ordination.

The situation is complicated by the peculiar constitution of the Assembly and the fact that it is largely under the control of one man. The Stated Clerk of the Assembly has by virtue of his position peculiar influence. He is in charge of the general statistics of the Church, gives notification of all action of the Assembly, is Secretary of all hold-over committees, and in general has to do with everything and everybody. The present Stated Clerk is the Rev. W. H. ROBERTS, D. D., of Philadelphia. He has magnified his office. For several years he has carefully manipulated the different Assemblies. He has selected the Moderators and then acted as their adviser. He has nominated the committees, drawn up the legislation, pulled wires for his favorite benevolences, let recalcitrant seminaries and unruly Presbyteries feel the weight of his displeasure, and in general comported himself exactly as any political boss.

Here is really the most serious element in the situation. Natural conservatism is amenable to influence and increasing knowledge. Bossism allows no influence of any kind. The Presbyterian Church is a great power in the land, in its wealth, its education, its intelligence. If it could during the next two weeks throw overboard the influences that have been checking it, and declare for the right of men to do their own thinking and come to their own conclusions, untrammeled by ecclesiastical bosses, it would be a great thing for the Church.

TROLLEY PARALLELS.

The legal proceedings affecting the construction of a trolley road through the township of Newington, Conn., are quite interesting for the reason that when this gap shall have been filled there will be a continuous line of trolley railroad (composed, however, of the tracks of several distinct companies) about thirty-five miles long, paralleling for the entire distance the New-England Division of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, and passing through a thickly settled region in the centre of the State.

Newington lies between the Cities of Hartford and New-Britain, which are about ten miles apart. The intervening distance has been covered in part by suburban extensions of the Hartford and New-Britain trolley roads, but the completion of the interurban line between the termini of these extensions has been delayed for a year or two in various ways, owing chiefly to the very natural disinclination of the New-Haven Railroad Company to permit the construction of a line which will parallel both its main line and the tracks of its New-England Division from one city to the other, while at the same time it will fill the only gap in a trolley route extending from Bristol, on the west side of the Connecticut River, through Hartford to Rockville, on the east side of that stream.

A few days ago 300 men employed upon the Newington link were compelled to stop work, a temporary injunction having been granted in connection with a suit by which the steam railroad company seeks to prevent the completion of this parallel. The temporary injunction has since been dissolved, but there is to be a hearing in June upon an application for a permanent injunction. These proceedings may compel the abandonment of the project, although it seems more probable that the trolley company will eventually be successful. If the construction and operation of an electric line on this route cannot be prevented under the statutes, the growth of interurban trolleys in Connecticut will be subject to very little restraint.

It would be imprudent for any man weighing less than 280 pounds to make a personal tender of the second place on the McKinley ticket to Speaker REED. But STEWART would take it—STEWART of Nevada. And he would be a good fit.

The failure of the cyclers' meeting at the Madison Square Garden Concert Hall on Friday evening shows that those who ride the wheel have not yet become sufficiently clannish to give solid support to crude and foolish propositions. It is right and timely to take action for the safety and comfort of wheelmen in the city streets and parks. But it never will be right and timely to require drivers of trucks and wagons to ring bells or blow horns when they are about to turn a corner. Nor is it wise for wheelmen to demand that a horrid gash be made within the wall of Central Park for their benefit. What wheelman who comprehends the proper use of the Park and appreciates its beauty would approve the project? Why, miles of charming shrubbery would be destroyed and the Park entrances would be strewn with the tender limbs of babes and the fragments of nursemaids maimed and dissevered by bow-backed scorchers. These fantastic propositions kept many serious-minded wheelmen away from the meeting of course. But we see nothing silly or wicked in Mr. ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT's plan of an elevated cycle path running lengthwise through the town. It would be an immense boon.

Yale Theological Commencement.

NEW-HAVEN, May 17.—The first of the departments of Yale to begin its commencement exercises this year is the Theological School. The opening event of the graduation exercises of the department took place to-night, when Rev. Dr. A. H. Bradford of Montclair, N. J., delivered the annual address to the graduating class, which was present in a body. President Dwight led the devotional exercises. Dr. Bradford spoke on the theme, "The Unity of a Spirit, a Worldwide Necessity."

ARTISTS DO POOR WORK.

Plans for Philadelphia's City Hall Decoration Not Good.

PHILADELPHIA, May 17.—The competition for the decoration of the Common Council Room of the new City Hall of this city is attracting, as it deserves, unusual attention and much newspaper comment.

Four rooms in the building of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts are given up to the various designs offered, and the walls are completely filled with the works of thirty-nine competitors, who have contributed suggestions, good, bad, and indifferent. Perhaps a third of these are worthy of serious consideration, the rest are either stupidly commonplace, or so utterly absurd, as to cause surprise at the magnificence and gorgeousness of certain phases of human egotism.

Most of the drawings are executed with inexcusable carelessness in a most slovenly manner, and there are disappointments that so substantial a reward has not brought out a larger showing of the really able men whose talents lie in this direction, but yet, despite this, there is much that deserves serious attention.

Through the efforts of James M. Beck, the United States District Attorney, the movement for the appropriate decoration of the new City Hall, was started two years ago. The designs for the Court of Oyer and Terminer in New-York City had been shown here at the Academy of Fine Arts, and the results of the disinterested efforts of the Municipal Art Society came as a delight and surprise to Philadelphians. Representatives of the leading art institutions met and formed a central committee, with Mr Beck as Chairman. Later the Councils appropriated $5,000 to cover expenses of a competition for sketches. American artists of either sex and any age were eligible. There were offered three prizes: $3,000, $1,000, and $750.

A jury was arranged for, of seven persons, not less than four of whom were to be artists of recognized standing, to be so selected as to be free from local bias. This body is composed of Robert W. Vonnoh, Cecelia Beaux, Emily Sartain, and John J. Boyle of Philadelphia, Edward Simmons of New-York, Frank Duveneck of Cincinnati, and C. Howard Walker of Boston. Thus it will be seen that a majority of the jurors belong to Philadelphia, so that the provision as to local bias has not been strictly adhered to. It is understood that Miss Beaux, having made all her arrangements to sail for Europe, will not be able to serve on the committee, and has resigned.

As extended reference has recently been made in THE NEW-YORK TIMES to the character of the chamber to be decorated, it will only be necessary to repeat that the room is in the style of the First Empire, with pilasters of dark red Numidian marble, with traceries of brass, dark-green draperies, and permanent architectural features. The north wall has a window—the only one in the room—and the artist is required to furnish mural paintings for the panels of the walls and a complete plan of decoration for the rest of the chamber. It was suggested that a historical subject connected with the City of Philadelphia would be appropriate in the panels.

Such, in brief, is the scheme. The more important of the men who have responded to the invitation include Edwin A. Abbey, C. Y. Turner, N. A.; Frank W. Benson, Joseph De Camps, Kenneth Frazier, E. W. D. Hamilton, J. W. Caliga of Boston, T. W. Shields, Charles X. Harris, F. W. Stokes, E. W. Grenet, Frank Ross, F. W. Sheafer, Louis J. Rhead, George W. Breck, Henry T. Cariss, Edward A. Kramer, and Anna Lee Merritt. To these names there may be added others, of professional house decorators, who have entered the contest and submitted conventional designs of no especial value; amateurs with no experience, who have sent in pencil sketches of portraits of Washington drawn after old engravings, and copies of prints of Colonial subjects together with work by more ambitious but misguided students, who have made extraordinary things of impossible arrangements of American flags, Indians, and Quakers, outside the pale of serious criticism, possessing a pathetically humorous character. All are flung, however, no matter how silly or trifling they happen to be.

It is but natural that Mr. Abbey should receive first consideration in view of his recent exploits in the matter of work for the Boston Public Library, and his artistic pre-eminence. His design for the north wall is of ships sailing westward, the sails lit by the setting sun, with three figures guiding their progress. One cannot help recalling the figures of Puvis de Chavannes, and it would seem as if the artist had missed the possibilities of the occasion altogether. Mr. Abbey's strength in Colonial figures and quaint costume is admitted, yet he has ignored them here entirely, and given prominence to vessels not too interesting, while his floating personages entirely lack originality. His south-wall plan contains more or less commonplace arrangements of science and the arts in groups. The scheme is a sombre one in dark reds.

Joseph Decamps makes a brave showing, with a composition of great seriousness and dignity, an allegorical treatment of Law, with the Arts and Industries. One objection to this work is an unfortunate feeling of arrested motion that inevitably produces an unpleasant effect in the end. There are figures with arms extended, a trifle forced and theatrical. In spite of this however, the design is of much excellence.

Mrs. Merritt has an elaborate arrangement of many figures, with one of Freedom ringing the Liberty Bell, and Law, Justice, Crime, and Mercy intermingled in rather confusing groups. The composition entirely lacks repose. Most of the designs include William Penn, Gen. Washington, and many Indians. A number depict the City enthroned, receiving guests, or surrounded by allegorical figures of the Arts and Sciences.

The treaty of William Penn, naturally, has come in for a large share of attention. This is evident in a rather fine combination of color by F. M. Sheafer, who has been assisted by G. Ketterer in the architectural designs. Here, in attractive greens and reds, are groups, a trifle crowded and confused, however, of the landing of William Penn, his treaty with the Indians, the signing of the Declaration of Independence, and of the Federal Constitution. It has much soft harmony, and is not excelled in this respect. An extremely attractive work, with delightfully conceived lines of figures, is by E. W. D. Hamilton, a continuous composition symbolizing the union of Sentiment and Force, bringing to the Arts fame, and to the Industries power, while his second sketch represents the union of the different municipalities into the Greater Philadelphia. Unhappily, here there is a lack of balance and a somewhat aggressive contrast in the dark-red walls and the line of delicate gray figures.

Frank Benson is a little disappointing, by reason of his somewhat conventional arrangement of the groups that make up his composition. There is no lack of dignity in his work, however. The color is agreeable, the figures are such as we are familiar with in his paintings these past years, but there is no particular novelty or personality displayed. The City enthroned is supported on either side by counselors and lawmakers. There are youths, old men, and maidens, and all are in delicate whites or grays. The pictorial enters largely into the compositions of George W. Breck and Kenneth Frazier, with Independence Hall and Girard College in the background of the former's work, while in the latter, we see Washington leaving Philadelphia escorted by the First City Troop; Col. Nixon reading the Declaration of Independence, and Franklin flying the kite in his famous experiment, not to mention the Battle of Germantown.

Posters seem more in the line of Louis J. Rhead than serious mural decoration, his work here being inadequate and lacking in the essential requirements. Charles X. Harris has a multitude of figures of historical interest in his panels, as has T. W. Shields, while Edward A. Kramer and Henry T. Cariss are both represented by serious, sober arrangements, more or less satisfactory and deserving of careful consideration.

The work by C. Y. Turner has been recently referred to in these columns, and was seen in New-York before it left for Philadelphia. Hung in this gallery, it more than holds its own, showing careful and mature deliberation in connection with capability and the certainty of the artist to carry the work out to an intelligent, artistic conclusion. Taking into consideration the place for which this design is intended, there is nothing more appropriate among the lot. The landing of Penn, the group of Friends, Dutchmen, and Swedes, is a historic incident worthy of perpetuating in Philadelphia's great municipal building, while the long frieze with its typical figures of the important industries of the city, from shipbuilding to glass manufacture, from locomotives works to chemical factories, gives a dignified, intelligent record of the resources of the town founded by the mighty genius of the able Quaker. In color, Mr. Turner has succeeded admirably in securing adequate combinations and harmonious treatment of the red Numidian marble columns with the mahogany furniture and the general architectural scheme, and his result cannot fail to receive the most serious consideration of the jury, whether the prize be given him or not.

It is not possible to overestimate the importance of this competition. One or two more of such and the entries will be found to include a far greater number of important artists than have yet thought it worth their while to give up the time and attention to the working out of the problems of interior decorations. Perhaps the average visitor here will gather a better idea of the preliminary labor necessary to evolve these schemes, and it is certain the public will presently learn to discriminate between the commonplace and the artistic.

Such commissions offer serious inducements to our painters to put forth the best that is within them; they give practical opportunities for the artist to produce dignified pictures and color arrangements, elevating to the profession and educational to the last degree, and it is probable that this country will now begin to realize how splendid an addition such decorations are to our public buildings. The result of this contest will be watched with absorbing interest, while Philadelphia is to be congratulated on her public spirit and artistic enterprise.

FACTS ABOUT THE SHAH.

He Had Pearls by the Quart and 800 Women in His Palace.

From The London News.

The title of the new Shah is clear as it can be. He is the eldest son of a wife of royal blood. The sons of Esthers—that is to say, of women of mean birth—are of no more account now than they were in the days of Artaxerxes. Presumably, the Shah just proclaimed has found a vast fortune hoarded up by Nasr-ed-Din.

M. Diamanti, ex-European Secretary to the late Shah's Foreign Office, has been giving at Paris some information about Persia as it now stands. Nasr-ed-Din's three elder sons are highly educated. The eldest cannot possibly be a rival of the second; neither can the third. All the other children are just as well educated. They may be a source of strength to the throne, but that is to be seen.

The royal palace is called the Ark. The treasures heaped up in it are of incredible richness. One sees there enameled pictures on gold tablets of great size. The diamonds, rubies, and pearls are of unheard-of splendor, and in such quantities that one sees in the presses where they are kept European decanters and tumblers filled with them. The late Shah liked them to be in transparent vessels, so that he could rapidly see if the bulk was notably diminished by a thief. He had a big aquarium glass case filled with nothing but carefully sorted pearls of the finest Orient lustre. Side by side with these treasures lay tawdry "articles de Paris," hardly good enough for a charity bazaar. The enameled paintings on gold had between them cheap German chromo-lithographs.

The women's part of the palace accommodated 800 souls—admitting that Asiatic women have souls. Of these, eighty were concubines. The wives of royal blood were not numerous. The one who bears the first child is always the senior wife. There were about 700 servants, but a large number were engaged in fine needle work, distilling essences, and making confectionery. They were very clean. However, all, highest to lowest, ate the mutton and ragout with their fingers. They sat on their heels in circles around low tables on which the dish was set.

The Shah ate alone. He often gave European dinners, at which he sat, but of which he never partook. He was a ferocious monarch if he had to find fault, but a constant friend, and patronized merit wherever he found it. The Sisters of Charity were generously patronized by him. He allowed their convent at Teheran a yearly stipend. Dr. Tholosan of thirty-five years enjoyed the Shah's confidence. He never asked for anything for himself, but was forward to ask for others.

The mosque where the monarch was murdered is connected by a light railway with Teheran. The opening of this railway caused a revolt. It encroached on the ground belonging to the mosque. This was thought sacrilegious. Religious fanaticism in this case had the last word.

GOETHE BOLDLY ATTACKED.

An English Critic Seems to Believe that Other Critics Are Wrong.

From The London Chronicle.

"The Case Against Goethe" was the title of a paper read by Prof. Dowden at the last meeting of the English Goethe Society. Goethe, said the lecturer, imposed by the mass of his work, but did not quality count for more than quantity? In the scores of volumes—occasional verses, allegories, comedies or farces of heavy humor, dreary tales, epigrams on forgotten persons or events, fragments without a centre, dead symbolisms, mystifications, vast gatherings of scientific material meant to establish an untenable conclusion—how many possessed a faint vitality?

His most important writings were fragmentary or ill organized. During his long life he was always doing something, but was he doing what was best? Goethe's career as an artist, like his life as a man, was neither single nor homogeneous; it was, indeed, a succession of excursions and retreats. Most fortunate in many circumstances of his career, he had the misfortune as an artist that no great literary tradition descended to him, and the result was that during all his days he was an experimenter, and an experimenter who followed foreign models.

In his earliest years Goethe came under the influence of the French classical theatre, and for a while he composed artificial pastoral plays of love intrigue and turned his dramatic Alexandrines. Then the romantic historical tragedy of Shakespeare and the sentimentalism of Rousseau and Ossian captured his imagination; "Goetz" and "Werther" were resonant echoes to voices borne to him on the wind rather than original utterances of his own.

Later he cast scorn on the work of this period of youthful ardor, cultivated a new classicism, or pseudo-classicism, imitated or falsified the Greek drama in "Iphigenie," invested the idyl with a pseudo-epic-grandiosity in "Hermann und Dorothea," cultivated by an anachronism in art an artistic sensuality, not spontaneous, but second hand, in rivalry with Catullus, imitated Martial in his epigrams, reverted to Racine, translated from Voltaire, and published a doctrinaire view of art so far that he wrote a drama, "The Natural Daughter," in which the characters became abstract types and could not even be granted proper names.

Thence, through a period in which he simulated Oriental poetry, Goethe passed on to the nerveless eclecticism of his decline, when imagination and passion were extinct within him and a lifeless symbolism degenerated into mere mystification. Such mystification in tale or drama might be the joy of the commentator seeking a subject for the display of ingenuity; to the unsophisticated lover of letters it seemed the yawn of the mighty Goddess of Dawn. The explanation of these aimless wanderings was partly that Goethe had no great tradition to determine his course and impel him onward. He experimented endlessly toward the creation of a new German literature, but a literature grew from the soil, and was not the manufacture of tentative culture.

The High Woods.

From Macmillan's Magazine.

Of the

SOCIALISTS UNDER TRIAL

FORTY-SEVEN OF THEM DEFENDANTS IN THE BERLIN COURTS.

Charged with Lese Majeste, Sedition, and Other Similar Crimes—Men Prominent in the Reichstag Among the Accused—Conviction Extremely Doubtful—Expected the Prosecutions Ultimately Will Lead to Liberalizing the Statutes.

BERLIN, May 17.—The movement against Socialists last November by Herr von Koeller, the Prussian Minister of the Interior, when the houses of many prominent Socialists throughout Germany, including the residences of several leading Socialist members of the Reichstag, were raided and many important documents and large quantities of Socialist literature were seized by the police and many Socialists were put under arrest, is having a sequel in the Berlin courts in the trial of forty-seven Socialists under charges of lese majeste, sedition, and the like. Among the defendants in these trials are Herren Auer, Bebel, Singer, and Gerlach, prominent members of the Socialist Party in the Reichstag.

At the opening of the trial, which began May 15, the Judge remarked that the question at issue was whether there had been a breach of the laws governing associations, and warned the defendants that he would not permit any political declarations in the course of the proceedings. The Public Prosecutor declared that the documents which had been seized by the police in the houses of the defendants proved the existence of a secret organization which was in communication with various branches through secret agents. Herr Auer denied the truth of the Public Prosecutor's assertions, and the trial was adjourned.

The charges against the accused Socialists are based upon the Prussian associations law enacted by the Prussian Diet in 1850. The conviction of the defendants is extremely doubtful, but in any event the case is likely to arouse attention to the various laws relating to associations which are enforced in different parts of the empire and lead to the framing of an imperial law to remove the vexatious restrictions which exist in Prussia and other sections of the empire.

The Socialist members of the Reichstag have decided that Herren Bebel, Liebknecht, and Singer be elected as delegates to represent the Socialist Party in the coming International Labor Congress in London, at which a special conference of the members of various parliaments attending the congress will be held for the purpose of deciding upon a plan of action to be pursued in common for the protection of the interests of labor. Herr Liebknecht already is in England, and his colleagues will follow him there soon.

Bismarck in Good Health.

Prince Bismarck continues to be in fair health and high spirits, and receives visitors at intervals, as formerly. It is necessary, however, that the number of his visitors shall be restricted greatly, for it he should receive all who express desire to call and pay their respects to him the time of the aged ex-Chancellor would be occupied wholly with receptions. A party of Mecklenburgers visited the Prince at Friedrichsruh on Saturday and presented to him a small, but very handsome, bronze piano monument. The ex-Chancellor chatted in a lively manner with his visitors and related many reminiscences connected with Mecklenburg.

Eugen Wolf, the explorer, has presented Prince Bismarck a collection of curios and natural memorials which he gathered in Madagascar. The Prince has ordered the collection to be exhibited in a tent in the park at Friedrichsruh. Prince Bismarck lately excited the discontent of the inhabitants of the Duchy of Lauenburg by his action in connection with the time-honored May Day celebration in the duchy. The day long has been a legal church holiday, when prayers have been offered up in the churches for good harvests. The festival is called the "Hagelbittfeier," and while it lasts all farm labor is forbidden.

Prince Bismarck, for alleged economic reasons, procured the issuance of a decree permitting during the prohibition of labor on the festival day, but the usual services were held nevertheless. The future of the holiday now depends upon the support of the other land owners than Prince Bismarck.

A New Chateau at Prinkenau.

The Emperor and Empress on May 13 paid a visit to the new chateau erected by Duke Ernest Gunther of Schleswig-Holstein, brother of the Empress, at Prinkenau. Their Majesties were welcomed by the local officials and the veterans' unions. The chateau and the houses in the town were decorated gayly in honor of the imperial visitors. The Emperor and the Duke afterward enjoyed a day at deer stalking.

The Rector and the Senate of the High School at Carlsruhe have declared against the practice of dueling, and issued a manifesto warning the students that any violation of the prohibitory order will be punished with the utmost severity.

Royal Boycott Against a Paper.

The Emperor has promulgated an order forbidding any one henceforth to include a copy of the Cologne Gazette among the newspapers brought to any of his castles or residences or to have a copy of that paper in his possession while within the precincts of such castles or residences. This prohibition is evidently in consequence of the recent publication of articles in The Gazette which were inspired by the officials of the Foreign Office, and directed against the Emperor's military and civil Cabinets.

A Samoan Grievance.

The All-Deutschen Blatter, a journal most advanced in colonial jingoism, waxes wroth in behalf of the German planter Bulow against the action of the American Chief Justice of Samoa, H. C. Ide, in refusing to deal with certain complaints made by Bulow against native Samoans, because the charges were lodged in the German language, which Judge Ide does not understand. Pursuing the subject, the paper remarks that the Germans in Samoa pay more than two-thirds of Judge Ide's salary, and demands that the German Government intervene, so as to secure fair treatment for Germans coming under the Judge's jurisdiction.

THE SULTAN AFRAID OF THEM.

Armenians and Young Turks Arrested and Sent into Exile.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 17.—The Sultan has not yet recovered from the fright into which he was thrown by the news of the assassination of the Shah of Persia. The arrests begun almost immediately upon the receipt of the intelligence have continued during the last two weeks, until now more than 1,500 Armenians have been taken into custody. Of this number, fifty-two have been exiled to Anatolia.

Notwithstanding the fact that so many Armenians have been arrested, the agitation against the Sultan is rather among the Young Turks than the Armenians. A number of Young Turks have also been arrested, and sixteen of them have been sent with the exiled Armenians to Anatolia. Seventy-three Turkish students at the military college at Kuleliah have been arrested, but the reason therefor is not known.

The students of the Armenian College at Galata have each been sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment for having in their possession subscription lists for the relief of the Armenians in Zeitoun.

OBJECT TO GEN. WEYLER'S ORDER.

Foreign Merchants Want to Export Tobacco—Stories of Rebel Defeat.

HAVANA, May 17.—The foreign merchants here engaged in the exportation of tobacco have lodged a protest with their respective Consuls declaring that the decree of Captain General Weyler forbidding the export of tobacco from the island is prejudicial to legitimate business. The Consuls have informed their Governments of this action and have asked for instructions.

A Government column has had six engagements with several bands of rebels in the zone near Trinidad. The insurgents' loss was twenty-six killed, the Spaniards' loss four killed and wounded.

In the Province of Santiago de Cuba Major Candina has routed 800 rebels, killing 28 of them. The troops lost 1 killed and 8 wounded.

The command of Col. Landa met 800 rebels near Punta Brava, Province of Havana, and attacked them. Thirteen of the insurgents were killed with machetes. No mention is made of any Spanish loss.

CHOLERA SCOURGE IN EGYPT.

Steamers Leaving Alexandria Are Crowded with Fugitives.

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, May 17.—Seventy-three new cases of cholera and twenty deaths from the disease were reported here yesterday. There were 216 cases and 161 deaths during the week.

Every steamer leaving the port is packed with people fleeing from the scourge.

CAIRO, May 17.—Eleven new cases of cholera were discovered here yesterday. The deaths numbered nine.

Fatal Storm in Italy.

ROME, May 17.—Great damage to growing crops and other vegetation has been done by hailstorms, which prevailed to-day in several places in Italy. A severe thunderstorm passed over Parma, and four persons were killed and five injured by lightning.

SUDDEN MADNESS OF A BARBER.

Attacks His Son and Is Restrained with Difficulty.

Henry G. Street, a barber at 4 Clarkson Street, became suddenly insane while closing his shop yesterday afternoon, and was taken, a raving maniac in a straitjacket, to Bellevue Hospital. To the fact that Street's insanity came on as late and as suddenly as it did is probably due the safety of some of his customers to-day.

Street and his son had finished their morning's work, and, in compliance with the law, were closing at 1 o'clock, when a number of small boys playing outside the shop commenced to annoy the inmates by throwing pebbles at the window. Street rushed out after them, wildly excited, and chased them around the block. The sudden excitement apparently affected his brain, for when he returned he rushed at his son and, snatching a razor from the rack, attempted to cut him.

Young Street grappled with his father, and after a struggle succeeded in disarming him. The father, with a scream of rage, broke away and rushed up stairs, where he attempted to jump through an open window. His son seized him again. They struggled by the side of the casement until Street's daughter, who had rushed out, returned with a policeman.

They succeeded in getting Street to the station house, where an ambulance call was sent in. When the ambulance arrived a struggle occurred before the barber could be got into the straitjacket. He was finally led down to the ambulance and driven away to the hospital.

Street's daughter told the police that her father had been acting queerly for some time. He had nothing particularly to trouble him, however, and his sudden fit of insanity was a great surprise.

FOR A NEW POSTAL STATION.

Mr. Dayton Goes to Washington to Present Reasons to the Department.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Postmaster Dayton came over to-day to have a talk with the Post Office Department officials regarding the proposed new station at One Hundred and Fifth Street and Columbus Avenue. The station was recommended some time ago, and an Inspector was ordered to make an investigation, which is supposed to have resulted favorably.

Final action has not yet been taken, however, and Mr. Dayton will endeavor to impress on the department the importance of securing the proposed office before it is leased for other purposes. He will point out that there is no station at present on the west side between Eighty-fourth and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Streets, and that the proposed site near St. Luke's Hospital and Columbia College is a peculiarly eligible one. He will endeavor to secure not only the approval of the quarters, but the necessary allowance for clerks and carriers, in order to put the station promptly in operation.

He is also anxious to secure the approval of a receiving station in the Metropolitan Life Insurance Building, at Twenty-third Street and Madison Avenue. He is not seeking any increase at present in the clerical force at the central office, as he feels very well satisfied with the treatment accorded him by the department.

QUEEN WILHELMINA TO MARRY.

Netherlands's Ruler Bethrothed to Prince Edward Henry.

LONDON, May 17.—The Standard will tomorrow publish a dispatch from Berlin saying that Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands will be betrothed to Prince Bernard Henry, a grandson of the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenbach.

Queen Wilhelmina was born Aug. 31, 1880, and succeeded to the throne on the death of her father, King Wilhelm III., Nov. 23, 1890. Prince Bernard Henry is the second son of the late hereditary Grand Duke Charles, who died in 1894. He was born at Weimar April 18, 1878, and is a Lieutenant in the Fifth Thuringian Infantry Regiment. His elder brother, Prince William, is the hereditary Grand Duke.

Tobacco Smugglers in Spain.

From Temple Bar.

The beasts had each two panniers of straw slung across a pack saddle. We crammed these with the scented bales, and then built up others above them, and topped up with a vast and evil-smelling sheepskin. Then we made all fast with ropes done into a "diamond hitch," which British Columbia thinks is an invention of its own.

Afterward, arre-eee!

The climbing talent sof a smuggler's mule have passed into a proverb. Otherwise they might be described as impish. The thirty stalwart brutes that made up our train clambered up defiles and over crags which make one fairly shiver to think back at. They were not led. They carried no mouth-bit. The bridle of each ended in a stirrup-shaped iron, which clung round the nose, and to this a chain was made fast, and to it a rawhide thong. The arriero used this sometimes as a whip, sometimes as a tow-rope for himself, but more frequently let it drag. The mule wore an iron muzzle to discourage browsing, and seemed to know that the sooner his work was ended, the sooner he would get a feed. Wherefore he hastened, not being without a rude selfish wit of his own.

With one exception, we bipeds trudged along on our rope-soled sandals beside the beasts, or on occasion warped ourselves over the rocks with hands as well. The managing director of the company alone did not walk. He was a little, old, shriveled, snow-haired man, with a white face and coal-black mustache, and coal-black, beady eyes. He sat cross-legged above his bales, on the hurricane deck, as it were, of his mule, and one thought highly of his pluck. One knew something about the sure-footedness of the mule, but I should not have cared for that ride myself. A single slip off a rolling stone, and—well, we seemed from choice to meander half way up the flank of precipices, and it hurt one's stomach to think about tumbling.

The Essequibo.

From Macmillan's Magazine.

The finest river of British Guiana is the Essequibo, into which flow the magnificent waters of the Cuyuni and the Mazaruni, forming a confluence at Bartica Point over four miles broad, the stream then widening out through its subsequent course of sixty miles into an estuary twenty miles from bank to bank. The Essequibo rises in the Acarol Mountains, forty miles north of the equator, and tears a sinuous way through and down the terraced surface for a distance of over 600 miles. It it not navigable for steamers much beyond Bartica Point, and the further it is explored the higher, grander, more beautiful, and more dangerous become the rapids.

One of its tributaries, the Potaro, which joins it about 150 miles from the coast, has a waterfall surpassing Niagara in height. This is the Kaieteur Fall, (the Old Man's Fall, to translate the Indian name,) which was discovered by Mr. Brown, who made a geological survey for the Government a quarter of a century ago. At this point the Potaro falls over a sandstone table land precipitously for 741 feet, and then over a sloping cataract of 81 feet into a great rocky basin. In flood time the width of the fall is about 370 feet, and in the dry season 240 feet or less. "If," says Mr. im Thurn, "the whole valley of the Potaro is fairyland, then the Kaieteur Ravine is the very penetralia of fairyland."

CROWDING INTO MOSCOW

NOBLES AND PEASANTS ALIKE TO ATTEND THE CZAR'S CORONATION.

Representatives of Strange Peoples Spend Sunday Sightseeing—Greatest of Care Being Taken of the Delegations—Extraordinary Preparations to Prevent Attempts on the Czar's Life—Delegations Quartered in the Korsch Theatre.

MOSCOW, May 17.—The day has been a beautiful one, and an endless procession has been passing through the streets since early morning. The city is a mass of color. Among the visitors are hundreds of peasants dressed in village costumes, carrying staves in their hands and bundles on their backs. Many of them have walked great distances. They wander aimlessly about the streets, apparently stupefied by the unwonted sights. At night they sleep before the shrines.

The Khivan Embassy, with the Khan and his two sons at their head, arrived yesterday. The Khan's suite was a numerous one. The Emir of Bokhara, with a large following, arrived last Wednesday. These rulers are quartered at hotels, and are devoting most of their time to exploring Moscow.

Prince Henry of Prussia, who represents Emperor William; the Grand Duke of Hesse, and Prince Ferdinand of Roumania, accompanied by their suites, arrived to-day.

Special trains during the week brought thousands of guests to the city, and trains are daily arriving with visitors and deputations to witness the coronation of the Czar. The terminal stations are filled all day with large, bustling crowds. Officials covered with gold lace and embroidery receive important guests and take them to the places where they will reside.

Infantry guard the lines of railway right into Moscow. Bridges are especially guarded, and along the different lines are to be seen at intervals tents and relief detachments. Even in the peaceful and quiet reign of young Nicholas II. no vigilance or precaution is neglected that has been taken in former reigns.

The city is filled with strange guests. Representatives of nearly every race under the sun can be seen daily in the streets. The Asiatic tribes of Turkestan, the Tadshiks, Sarts, Uzbecks, Turcomans, Lesghiks, Kara Kirghiz, Kirghiz Cossacks, the tribes of Kiptschaks and Dungens, are all represented by deputations. Strangely costumed Beys from Western Siberia, Buriat chiefs from Kamchatka, Kalmucks from the Volga, and Bashkirs from Ufa add to the strangeness of the scene.

These deputations, together with the various representatives of the Caucassian tribes, headmen in their rich national costume, Mingrelians, Georgians, and Lazes are being piloted about the city to be shown the sights by officials set apart for that duty, accompanied by interpreters. It is a wonder where enough and varied interpreters can be found, for here and there groups of Suans, Abkhaz, and Ossete mountaineers from the Western and Central Caucasus; Lesgians, Tartar Princes from the Persian frontier, and dozens of other weirdly costumed or gorgeously apparelled individuals are to be seen at every turn. The whole world has come, apparently, to grace the great occasion.

The delegates include 49 Marshals and 200 other representatives of the nobility; 34 Presidents of provincial Governments, and 83 Mayors and other municipal functionaries. Each of these delegates is accompanied by two assistants, while the representatives of the nobility have a third deputy attached to them in the person of the territorial chief of their respective provinces. The rural population of the empire sends 710 delegates, for whose accommodation the Korsch Theatre has been hired by the authorities.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 17.—The Czar and Czarina started this evening for Moscow. They took with them their infant daughter, Grand Duchess Olga. Their departure was made the occasion of the most elaborate civil and military display. The streets from the palace to the railway station were lined with enthusiastic crowds who heartily wished godspeed to their Majesties.

Rear Admiral Thomas O. Selfridge, commanding the American warships on the European station, has left Cronstadt to attend the coronation ceremonies at Moscow.

LONDON, May 17.—The Telegraph will to-morrow say that the Czar, on the occasion of his coronation, will abolish every form of corporal punishment in the empire. It is expected that he will pardon thousands of the convicts in Siberia.

OBITUARY RECORD.

William W. Brackett.

William W. Brackett, for many years a practicing lawyer in this city, died yesterday noon at his home, 207 West Ninety-fifth Street, of pneumonia after an illness of only two days. Mr. Brackett was born Feb. 12, 1813. He was graduated from Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., and after leaving the Law School went to Chicago, where he was one of the founders of The Chicago Tribune. After practicing at his profession there for some years, he filled the position of City Clerk. His health failing, Mr. Brackett returned to this city and resumed his law practice. His wife died several years ago, leaving him with one daughter, who survives him.

Archibald P. Mitchell.

Archibald P. Mitchell, founder and publisher of the trade publication Hardware, died suddenly yesterday afternoon at his residence, 33 West Seventy-first Street, of heart failure. He leaves a wife and four children. Mr. Mitchell was born in Wheeling, West Va., forty-seven years ago. Until six years ago, when he left it to establish Hardware, he was with the firm of Thurber, Whyland & Co. Mr. Mitchell was a member of the Hardware and New-York Clubs.

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

—WALDORF—Dr. Paul Segond of Paris.

—GILSEY—C. K. G. Billings of Chicago.

—MURRAY HILL—E. A. MacDowell of Boston.

—BRUNSWICK—Sir Theodore Fry of England.

—PLAZA—Senator Frank J. Cannon of Utah.

—BUCKINGHAM—John Russell Young of Philadelphia.

—EVERETT—Henry M. Smythe, United States Minister to Haiti.

—PARK AVENUE—Rear Admiral Richard W. Meade, United States Navy.

—ST. JAMES—William P. Hazen, Chief of the United States Signal Service.

—ALBEMARLE—Sir Arthur and Lady Hayter of London and Miss Oliver Risley Seward of Washington.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night to 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

—1:25 A. M.—856 First Avenue; Joseph Hanley; tenement; damage trifling.

—1:35 A. M.—274 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street; Adolph Ottenburg; flat; damage, $10.

—5:10 A. M.—64 Ann Street; William Horn, painter; damage trifling.

—10:10 A. M.—314 East Houston Street; tenement; damage trifling.

—11:45 A. M.—159 West Twenty-seventh Street; Annie Nevins; dwelling; damage trifling.

—12:30 P. M.—10 Carmine Street; Charles L. Jensen; drugs; damage trifling.

—5:15 P. M.—1 West Eighty-third Street; Charles Dodge; awning; damage trifling.

—8:00 P. M.—10 West Nineteenth Street; H. Palasco; dwelling; damage, $2.

—8:30 P. M.—589 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street; Elizabeth Relun; dwelling; damage, $20.

—11:10 P. M.—95 Cherry Street; Matthew Smith; tenement; damage trifling.

LATEST ARRIVALS.

SS Amsterdam, (Dutch,) Stenger, Rotterdam May 6, via Boulogne, with mdse and passengers to Netherlands-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 7:45 P. M.

SS Richmond, Davis, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

Well Fixed.

From The Chicago Tribune.

"What is your papa's business, my son?"

"Business? He's on the city pay roll."

KILLED IN FRONT OF A CHURCH.

Young Woman of Brewster, Mass., Shot by a Discarded Sweetheart.

BREWSTER, Mass., May 17.—Miss Saidie Hazard was shot and killed by Frederick Alexander this noon. While the Rev. Mr. Dawes of the Unitarian Church was making the opening prayer in the morning services, the congregation heard pistol shots and shrieks on the street. When the people reached the street the body of the victim was lying on the sidewalk, a few hundred yards away from the church.

Miss Hazard and her little sister have been living for the last few years in the family of the Rev. Mr. Dawes. The victim of the shooting was in the kitchen when Alexander went to the house and tried to gain admittance. Finding the doors locked, he tried to get in by the window, but, failing in this, he fired a shot through the window. Miss Hazard screamed, sprang through the opposite window, and started to run toward the street. Alexander fired three more shots at her, and when she fell in the street he placed the pistol under her ear and fired the fifth shot.

A boy standing on a store platform a little way off says the murderer then turned and walked back toward the house. The last seen of him he was going over the hills to South Brewster.

Miss Hazard was about twenty-two years old. She was of English parentage, and very pretty. She had been a great favorite among the young people of Brewster. Fred Alexander is twenty-five years old, and has always lived in West Brewster with his father and mother. His habits have always been good, and he was a favorite in the town. He has been working on cranberry bogs and doing other work of a like nature.

Alexander began going to parties with Miss Hazard about a year ago. At first his attentions seemed to please her, and he had said that she promised to marry him, but for some time she had endeavored to avoid him, and this had angered him. He has several times said: "No one on God's footstool shall marry her, if I don't." He threatened to shoot her, but no notice was taken of his threats, as the family did not like the idea of the notoriety that a complaint would bring.

NEW BUILDINGS FOR YALE.

A Dormitory for the Berzelius Society —The Law School Building Fund.

NEW-HAVEN, May 17.—Arrangements are now in process of completion for the construction of another handsome dormitory building for Yale University. The new building is to be erected by members of Berzelius, a popular and prosperous Sheffield Scientific School society, and the necessary funds have already been raised. The graduate members of the committee having the matter in charge are Col. Frank Bigelow, Dr. Wurtenburg, and Dr. Hotchkiss, all of this city. The society already has a fine chapter house in Prospect Street, and negotiations are now in progress for the purchase of a suitable site for the dormitory. This matter will be disposed of in a few days and the new building will be erected in the vicinity of Hillhouse Avenue. The matter of obtaining the required amount of money has but recently been completed, and now that this is done, an architect will within a few days be commissioned to prepare plans for the proposed building. It is proposed to expend about $60,000 on the new building. The society is composed of about twenty-five members and ample provision will be made for the comfort of all of them. There will be a large reception hall on the first floor, billiard rooms, committee rooms, and reading rooms. The upper floor will be divided into suites of a sleeping chamber and study.

The Yale University authorities have received word from J. Hendrie, Yale, '51, that he has placed $10,000 in deposit in one of the banks in Stamford, subject to the order of the President and Fellows of Yale, to be applied to the building fund of the Law School. This gift makes it probable that within a very brief period the building of this department of the university will be completed.

MEN WHO FOUGHT AT BUNKER HILL.

No Complete List of Them Now in the Massachusetts Capitol.

Communication to The Boston Transcript.

While you can ascertain at the State House the names of the men and the companies who were engaged at Concord and Lexington, you cannot find the list of the names of those who were at Bunker Hill. There have been no names of companies or regiments returned at the State House, except those who had enlisted for the war, and their returns are made at a later period in the year. That there were regiments as such, under the command of their Colonels, there is no doubt. The regiment composed of Salem and Danvers companies was present as a regimental organization; so my grandfather, Lieut. Ezekiel Marsh, who was present with his company in said regiment, has often told others in my presence. He well instructed my father, Capt. Thomas H. Marsh, of the different movements of the troops in the battle, also before and after the battle, and the line of battle reaching from Cambridge to or near Mystic River, in Charlestown, and the place in line that the regiment occupied.

The troops were driven from the redoubts on the hill through to town, toward and through the American lines, by the British soldiers. These British troops were brought to a sudden halt by the regiments there in line, and, being thus repulsed, retreated. The regiment which my grandfather was in made a stout and successful resistance to this charge of the British, though many of the men were wounded. It was expected that the officer in command would follow up the British troops, who were retreating in much confusion. The Colonel of the Salem and Danvers regiment refused to make a charge or to follow up the British in their retreat. As near as I can remember this is the reason the Colonel gave: He had taken the oath of allegiance to the King. He said that he had no objections to meeting a charge of British troops and fighting them, and doing all that he could to repulse them; but after they were repulsed and in retreat, then he had no right to fire upon them or in any way to do them an injury.

My grandfather, who was qualified as an officer without taking the oath, had no such objections. The officers of the regiment generally felt much aggrieved at the Colonel's decision, but no doubt in law he was right, and it was the only safe course for him to take. The Colonel was willing to act on the defensive, but not on the offensive. The army for the war was filling up rapidly by enlistment at Cambridge, and these militia regiments had so many of its members, officers and men, who were enlisting and forming new companies in the new regiment, the Eighth, which Col. Jackson commanded, and who made themselves famous during the war, that the old militiamen were not needed, and they dropped out.

This is no doubt the reason why no returns were made at the State House of their service at Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775. The best way to ascertain who these men were is from their descendants, and if an effort were made in this direction no doubt a very considerable number of names could be furnished which would be of interest, and these noble and brave men who did such good service on that day should be known. Had it not been for the firm stand of these old militia regiments that were posted near Mystic River and firmly held their positions the British would have broken our lines and rolled the left of them toward Cambridge in confusion. The new troops were no doubt good, but they could not stand the charge of these well-trained British soldiers as well as could the old well-trained militia, commanded by experienced officers.

A Canadian Editor's Honors.

From The Toronto Monetary Times.

To our much-esteemed fellow-journalist, R. Wilson Smith, Mayor of Montreal, have been proffered honors that are seldom tendered to members of the fourth estate. The Hon. E. J. Flynn, Premier of the Province of Quebec, when forming his Cabinet, had selected Mr. Smith as Provincial Treasurer. His Worship, while no doubt grateful for the honor desired to be conferred on him, pointed to the fact that it was legally impossible for the Mayor of Montreal to become a member of the Local Government and occupy the civic chair at the same time. Consequently he declined the portfolio.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

FRANKLIN CITY, Va., May 17.—Fire last night, supposed to be of incendiary origin, destroyed the railroad station, seven box cars, loaded with oysters and clams, and one passenger coach, all belonging to the Pennsylvania Railroad; also twenty dwellings, several stores, a hotel, and other buildings. Loss, $100,000.

SARNIA, Ontario, May 17.—Fire this morning destroyed the flour and oatmeal mills of the King Milling Company, and J. S. Lougheed & Co.'s Hub and Spoke Works. Considerable damage was done to adjacent property. Loss, $70,000.

BLUE ISLAND, Ill., May 17.—Twenty-six buildings in this village were destroyed by fire to-day, including the Union Hotel, Concordia Hall, and the public library. Loss, $150,000.

QUARRELS TO BE REVIVED

PROBLEMS FOR PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT SARATOGA.

Liberals and Conservatives Expected to Have the Usual Bitter Contest in Choosing a Moderator—Attitude of the New-York Presbytery Sure to Receive Full Share of Attention—Interest in Financial Status of Benevolent Boards.

The perennial quarrel in the Presbyterian Church over the old and new methods of Bible study is to have a fresh airing this week at Saratoga Springs, where, on Thursday, will open the one hundred and eighth session of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, North. From the present outlook there is promise of a session of greater severity than the Church has yet experienced in its long and bitter succession of accusations, trials, deliverances, and excommunications, of which Dr. Briggs, Union Seminary, and the Bible have been the subject.

The Rev. Dr. John L. Withrow of the Great Third Presbyterian Church at Chicago is named for Moderator by Editor Gray of The Interior, as a representative of the "progressive type" in the Church. In an editorial announcing Dr. Withrow's candidacy, The Interior describes the theological quarrel in the Church as a difference of type of man, not of doctrine, and calls upon the Church in the coming assembly to disregard this difference and to recognize, in the interests of the efficiency and happiness of the Church, the equal value of both divisions in the controversy.

Coming from this source, the candidacy of Dr. Withrow has alarmed the conservative party beyond measure. They see in it a repetition of the fight of last year, when Dr. Page was forced out from the conservative side to stand as the representative of the liberals.

"It is a well-laid plan, and I fear it will succeed," said one of the oldest and most experienced campaigners. "If elected," he continued, "Dr. Withrow will place no barrier in the way of undoing all that the assembly has done for truth in the last five years."

Editor Gray and The Interior may be classed as resolutely and unchangeably in opposition to the settled course of the conservative party in the Church. He opposed in his newspaper the trial of Dr. Briggs and Dr. Smith, the deliverance in regard to the errors in the Bible, and the disapproval of Union Seminary. His nomination of a candidate, whoever he might be, would in itself arouse the conservatives. But there is more to cause uneasiness in this quarter.

Dr. Withrow cast his vote in the Chicago Presbytery to receive the Rev. Frank V. Vrooman as pastor of the Kenwood Church in that city. Mr. Vrooman's reception by the Chicago Presbytery created a furor in the West that was equalled only by that caused by the Briggs case in New-York City. According to his own statement, publicly made at the meeting of the Presbytery, he "did not expect to find a rational being who believed in every article of the Westminster confession of faith." He denied a full and clear belief in the doctrine of the Trinity as it is commonly accepted, and stated unequivocally his disbelief in the inerrancy of the Bible. After an examination of his belief in particular by a full Presbytery, Mr. Vrooman was received, after an avowal of his belief and acceptance of the confession which he had previously discredited, one of the votes in his favor being that of Dr. Withrow. This action of the Presbytery resulted in a complaint and a protest, which may find for the case a place on the calendar of the General Assembly.

Since the action at Chicago, Dr. Withrow's vote has been the subject of explanation and an apology in the public press. "I was actuated by a desire to avoid contention," are his words. "I recognized his lack of technical training, but his wish to be with us offset the errors I believed he would outgrow. I thought it would do less harm to receive him than to create a contention in the Presbytery over his reception."

It is this action and this explanation of his action that is the basis of opposition to Dr. Withrow on the part of the leading conservatives. "He would be a man pliable in the hands of the crafty liberals," is the comment of a conservative.

Dr. Frank C. Montfort, editor of The Herald and Presbyter, will stand as the candidate of the Western conservatives. There is not the shadow of a doubt as to what Dr. Montfort would do were he in the Moderator's chair. He is a conservative of the conservatives. Personally, his influence has been constant and unceasing on the side of the old order of theological belief and Biblical study. Dr. David R. Breed of the First Church, Pittsburg, may also be a candidate. Dr. Breed will not abate jot or tittle of the strictest orthodoxy in pulpit or in seminary. He stood as a forlorn hope of the conservatives two years ago, amid the almost solid liberal delegation from Chicago in the desperate fight on the theological seminary question at Saratoga. Dr. Breed, moreover, is a man of great strength of character and fine personal appearance, affable, agreeable, and popular. Being a pastor and not an editor, would give him advantage of Dr. Montford in such a contest, for the ministers of the Presbyterian Church are not overfond of their editors.

One factor in the contest is the Western home missionaries, who come in force to the assemblies. The candidates for Moderator chosen by the liberal side have been men of strong missionary spirit, and this vote has been cast usually on their side. With two such men as Dr. Montfort and Dr. Breed to divide the conservatives, there seems much ground for the hopeful view of Dr. Withrow's chances indulged in by the liberals.

The attitude of the New-York Presbytery toward the General Assembly is sure to awaken a bitter contest at Saratoga. That attitude can best be described as defiant. The Pittsburg Assembly ordered the New-York Presbytery and, in truth, all Presbyteries, to refuse to receive students educated at Union Theological Seminary, because that institution persisted in its contumacious treatment of the Assembly. The New-York Presbytery, as well as other Presbyteries, not only disregards this order, but criticised and condemned the action of the Assembly in issuing the order as unwarranted and unconstitutional.

The New-York delegation, which is almost solidly against the New-York Presbytery in its action, is greatly discouraged at the outlook. It expects a bitter fight, and it anticipates a losing fight as well. "A reverse may strengthen us," said one of the leading New-Yorkers.

Equally important with the selection of a Moderator will be the consideration of the low financial status of the great benevolent boards of the Church. The Home and Foreign Mission Boards are practically bankrupt, and such has been their condition for two years. They came before the assembly last year with the enormous debt of $500,000. To raise this sum the boards had hypothecated every scrap of stocks and bonds in their possession, the accumulations from legacies of many years. Beyond this, their real estate possessions on Fifth Avenue were weighted with heavy mortgages executed to raise money to build the great Presbyterian palace on that thoroughfare.

Not a cent of credit was available to either board, and a plain statement to that effect was made by the Treasurers at the Pittsburg Assembly. A grand committee was appointed to raise a million-dollar memorial fund for the benefit of the boards. This committee has been at work the last year, and the result of its labors will be made known. In all probability the boards' debts are swollen 50 per cent., while the million-dollar effort will be seen to have been a failure.

The Board Treasurer will also make report as to the finances of the great office building speculation. This matter has been the subject of much criticism in the denominational papers. The criticisms were hastily squelched last year on the eve of the memorial meeting at Pittsburg, but there is life in them yet, and they will doubtless arise at Saratoga.

The Theological Seminary control project also will come up again, having been resubmitted to the seminary boards for further action. Such action has been taken, and the committee will assemble to-day at the Adelphi House, Saratoga, to digest and prepare a report. That report cannot be foreshadowed at this writing, but it will be in line with previous action on the same subject, recommending further supervision and control by the Assembly of the temporal and spiritual affairs of the Presbyterian theological seminaries.

Black Diamond Express.

Handsomest trains in the world. Beginning May 18, the Lehigh Valley Railroad will inaugurate a new fast limited train service between New-York and Buffalo. Leave New-York daily, except Sunday, at 12 noon, arriving at Buffalo 10 P. M. Service and equipment strictly first class. Meals à la carte. Baggage checked to and from hotels and residences. Take Cortlandt or Desbrosses Street Ferry.—Adv.

COLUMBUS AND SHAKESPEARE.

A Rather Smart Essay on the Doings of Americans at Stratford.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

So far as is known, there was no blood relationship between the families of William Shakespeare and Christopher Columbus. At all events, Mr. Brassington, the courteous librarian of the Shakespeare Memorial at Stratford—of whose wide knowledge it is but a poor acknowledgment to say that he knows everything that is known about the poet—has discovered none. Chronological statistics prove pretty conclusively that they never personally met.

There is no record that Shakespeare ever visited America; he was singularly neglectful of the El Dorado of his profession. There is no record that Christopher Columbus ever visited Stratford-on-Avon. His is the name of almost the only American of distinction which the host of the quaint old Red Horse does not proudly exhibit in his guest book.

Mr. Richard Savage, the custodian of the Birthplace, has examined the registers of over 100 parishes round Stratford in the search for Shakespearean knowledge. Among the 26,000 names recorded in Shakespeare's time there are many of Shakespearean association, notably not a few of the low comedy parts in Shakespeare's plays. There are Bottoms and Gregorys, Hacketts, and Courtises; there is a Dull and a Holofernes. There is a Christopher Sly, but there is no Christopher Columbus.

There is not the slightest indication that any branch of the Columbus family ever settled in the Valley of the Avon. But there is no doubt that even though they never met in life Shakespeare and Columbus are "Bill" and "Chris" to one another, sworn brothers, in the shades. Their joint patronage of Stratford-on-Avon binds them to one another with a common interest as strong as if they were members of the same skittles club.

Who can say to which of the two Stratford is more indebted? It is Shakespeare's town, of course, and it is Shakespeare's name in which all the business is done. But it is Columbus who brings all the customers. If Columbus had never discovered America, Stratford would still have possessed the glorious memory of the poet. But the charge would have been only 3d. instead of 6d. to visit the Birthplace, and the reduced figure would only have attracted half the number of pilgrims. The freehold value of Anne Hathaway's cottage would have been reckoned by hundreds instead of thousands. New Place would have been utilized as an eligible building site, the Shakespeare Memorial would have never been built, and Shakespeare's church would have been poorly off for stained-glass windows.

Some 10,000 pilgrims did Columbus send last year to the town. Every pilgrim paid his or her sixpence to visit the Birthplace; every pilgrim trod the well-worn path across the fields to Anne Hathaway's cottage; every pilgrim went to the church and got his or her money's worth of catch in the breath while looking at the tomb and the monument. Every pilgrim had to have something to eat and drink during the pilgrimage, and to buy some little article as a memento of the pilgrimage.

And at the end of the year it meant money.

There is no intention of saying or hinting that the pilgrim did not get his or her money's worth, that the sixpences did not purchase sixpennyworth or more of interest and knowledge and sympathetic delight. The time spent in the dear Old-World little town, with its spire rising from among the trees, and its smooth river bordered with smooth green lawns, brought, especially on fine days, a sweet delight that was worth more than the money it cost. But, commercially speaking, Stratford has a comfortable amount to the good.

It is pleasant to think that Stratford is not wholly insensible of the debt it owes to the man who discovered America. It allows, of course, no feeling of gratitude in any one else to seem to encroach upon its passionate enthusiasm for Shakespeare. That obviously is business.

In the new American window which the American Ambassador unveiled the other day in the parish church Columbus does not pass unrecognized. So that no risk should be run of the gratitude miscarrying, not only Columbus, but Amerigo Vespucci, who gave his name to the continent, and William Penn, who founded the State of Pennsylvania, are included in the recognition.

It is just possible that some misconception may arise with regard to that same American window in the transept of Stratford church. It is called the American window, and it bears the inscription, "The Gift of America to Shakespeare's Church." This suggests a joint committee of the Senate and the House of Representatives, which met at the White House, with the President in the chair, and, after considering many suggestions for a suitable National memorial to the poet or dramatist of all time, finaly decided upon applying a certain sum of the public moneys to the provision of a memorial window in Stratford church.

It would have been a very charming and gra

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

SPECULATION EXTREMELY LIMITED AND PRICES LOWER.

Investors Afraid of Mr. McKinley's Record on Currency Matters—Large Exports of Gold—Conditions of the Country Not Otherwise Unfavorable—Manhattan Declines on Loss of Earnings—Crop Prospects Encouraging—Bonds Dull.

MONDAY—A. M.

Speculation has been extremely dull, with the tendency of prices to lower figures. The situation is not without favorable features, but for the time being their influence is lost in the uncertainty which surrounds the political outlook. If Mr. McKinley's friends are to be believed, his nomination by the St. Louis Convention is a foregone conclusion. They have asserted it so strenuously that the possibility has come to be regarded as a certainty, and many owners of American investments, knowing that his currency ideas are not based on sound principles, have been liquidating their holdings. The movement began in London, has extended to the Continent, and has become evident in this country through the operations of the larger commission houses. The movement is not widespread yet, but there can be no doubt of its existence. The large exports of gold at a time when exchange rates are not at the gold-shipping point have only one meaning—lack of confidence in the financial situation.

The present depression has come at a time of the year when improving markets are the rule, and also when the prevailing conditions of the country are not unfavorable. The railroads to-day, through the enforced economies of several bad years, are in a really strong position. Low rates have been followed by economical operation and improved facilities, so that the companies would be the first to benefit by a revival of general business. Crop conditions, according to Government and private reports, are highly promising, and, with ordinary sagacity among those who make the laws, there seems to be nothing in the way of a period of prolonged prosperity. The iron trade reflects the stagnation in business, but with some assurance that the country would remain upon a sound-currency basis, the investment of capital which would follow would soon start the fires under the furnaces.

There have been few speculative features during the week, the general tendency, as already explained, being downward, as the result of liquidation, foreign and domestic. Manhattan scored the heaviest decline, the stock being sold on the March quarterly statement, which shows that the company not only is paying a dividend at the rate of more than 2 per cent., and that it has a floating debt of more than $1,000,000. Consolidated Gas is 4 points lower, although still selling at 156. A company has been granted a charter to supply fuel gas at 50 cents a thousand feet, and, if it goes into operation, it must be a serious competition in a field which is growing in importance daily. The other industrials have been fairly active, and are as a rule lower. Tennessee Coal and Iron declined 2⅜, Chicago Gas 1⅞, and General Electric 1½. In the railway list, the Granger's are fractionally lower, and the international issues have also suffered. The bond market has been dull, with a tendency to weakness.

The following gives the highest and lowest prices for the week, and the closing prices for the corresponding week last year:

	Highest.	Lowest.	May 18, '95.
American Cotton Oil	33¾	30	30
American Cotton Oil pf	87½	85	84
*American Sugar Refineries	122⅝	118⅜	108
*American Sugar Refineries pf	103¾	103	100
American Tobacco	66⅜	64	106¾
American Tobacco pf	100	99	112¾
Am. Steel Hoop	30	30	....
Am. T. & S. F., all in. paid	15¾	14⅝	....
Atch., Topeka & Santa Fé pf	23¾	22	....
Atlantic & Pacific	2	1⅞	1¾
Baltimore & Ohio	17⅝	17⅜	63½
Troy State Cas	27	27	27¼
*Brooklyn R. T.	23⅞	23½	....
Buffalo, Roch. & Pittsburg	25	21⅜	22
Buffalo, Roch. & Pittsburg pf	62	55	....
Canada Southern	50¾	49¾	54⅜
Canadian Pacific	59¾	58	84
Chesapeake & Ohio	17	16⅜	22¾
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	41	41	55⅜
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf	99	99	103¾
Chicago Gas	68¾	67⅜	74½
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	79⅞	78¾	84½
Chicago & Northwestern	105	104	99⅜
Chicago & Northwestern pf	149	148½	145
C., M. & St. Paul	78⅝	76½	67
C., M. & St. Paul pf	128	127	120½
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	70¾	69⅝	69⅜
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	34⅜	33⅝	41¾
Colorado Coal & Iron Dev	1½	1½	8¾
Colorado Fuel & Iron	29⅜	28¾	25½
Consolidated Gas Company	159½	155⅞	145½
Delaware & Hudson Canal	126	123½	111½
Delaware, Lack. & Western	161½	160⅝	163½
Denver & Rio Grande	13	13	16
Denver & Rio Grande pf	47⅝	47	48
Des Moines & Fort Dodge	7	7	10⅝
Dist. & Cattle Feed., all in. pd.	18¾	17½	23⅞
Erie	14⅝	14½	..
Erie 1st pf	37	36⅞	..
Erie 2d pf	21¾	20½	..
Evansville & Terre Haute	50⅜	50⅛	50
Evansville & Terre Haute pf	45	45	..
General Electric	34½	33½	34⅛
Iowa Central	8½	8½	9¾
Iowa Central pf	34	33	29½
Jacksonville & St. Louis	29¾	29¾	28¾
Lake Erie & Western	17½	17⅛	21¾
Lake Erie & Western pf	70⅜	69⅝	79
Lake Shore	149½	149	146
Long Island	80	80	87½
Louisville & Nashville	51⅜	48¾	54
L., N. A. & Chi.	93⅞	90½	104
L., N. A. & Chi. pf	20	20	28⅞
Manhattan Con	107½	102¾	116⅜
Metropolitan Tr'ction	107½	106⅝	120¾
Michigan Central	95	94½	101
Minn. & St. Louis 1st pf	78	78	..
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf	50½	48	..
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	11¾	11⅜	17⅛
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	26	25⅜	29⅝
Missouri Pacific	25⅝	24½	29⅝
Mobile & Ohio	19½	18¾	21
*National Lead Co	25⅜	25	35½
*National Lead Co. pf	91¾	91¼	89⅝
National Linseed Oil	17½	16¾	20
New-England	43	43	..
New-Jersey Central	105½	104¾	100⅛
New-York Central	97½	96¾	102¼
New-York, Chicago & St. L.	13½	13½	17
New-York, Chi. & St. L. 2d pf	33¾	33½	33½
New-York, Sus. & Western	8⅝	8½	13¾
New-York, Sus. & West. pf	24	23½	37½
Norfolk & Western	5¾	5⅝	4¾
Norfolk & Western pf	43	39⅜	16¾
Norfolk & West. pf., 1st in. pd.	8⅝	8½	..
North American	5⅜	5	6⅛
Northern Pacific	½	½	6⅜
Northern Pacific pf	⅝	⅝	..
Northern Pacific pf., t. r.	12½	12	..
Ontario Mining	14	14	10
Ontario & Western	14½	14¼	18¼
Pacific Mail	26½	25	27
Phil. & Read., 1st in. paid	12	10⅝	..
P., C., C. & St. L. pf	55	55	53½
Pullman Palace Car Co	159	159	174¼
St. Paul & Omaha	44	42¾	58⅜
St. Paul & Omaha pf	124	124	114½
Southern Pacific	19⅝	19	20⅜
Southern Railway	9⅜	9	14¼
Southern Railway pf	30½	29	40
Tennessee Coal & Iron	28½	25¾	27
Texas Pacific	8⅜	8¼	12⅜
Union Pacific	8⅝	8⅜	..
U. S. Cordage, t. r.	5	5	47⅜
U. S. Cordage pf., t. r.	10	9⅝	..
U. S. Cordage gtd., t. r.	19½	19½	..
United Express	43¾	42	42½
United States	98	97	91¼
*United States Leather pf.	65½	63¼	91⅜
United States Rubber	24½	23	40⅜
United States Rubber pf	80⅝	79	94
Wabash	6⅞	6¾	9½
Wabash pf	18	17⅜	19½
Western Union Telegraph	85⅝	84⅜	92¾
Wheeling & Lake Erie	10	9⅝	14½
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	37⅝	36	47½

*Unlisted.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was dull and steady. Call loans were made at 2½@3½ per cent., the average for the week being about 3 per cent. Time money was freely offered. Quotations were 3 per cent. for 30 to 60 days, 3½ per cent. for 90 days to four months, and 4@4½ per cent. for five to eight months.

Commercial paper of the best class was in good demand. Rates were 4½@4¾ per cent. for 60 to 90 days' indorsed bills receivable, 4½@5½ per cent. for four months' commission-house names, and 5@5½ per cent. for prime and 5½@6 per cent. for good single names having from four to six months to run.

The Bank of England lost £57,103 in bullion during the week. The percentage of reserve to liabilities, which the previous week was 59.02, became 59.00. The bank's minimum rate of discount remains unchanged, at 2 per cent. The Bank of France gained 8,250,000f in gold and 400,000f in silver.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New-York City Associated Banks, issued on Saturday, showed a decrease in reserve of $1,665,150. The banks now hold $18,577,975 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show an increase in loans of $2,401,700, an increase in specie of $653,400, a decrease in legal tenders of $1,574,100, an increase in deposits of $2,977,800, and an increase in circulation of $32,000.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New-York banks for the last two weeks and for the year:

	May 16, '96.	May 9, '96.	May 18, '95.
Loans	$476,458,400	$474,056,700	$495,303,100
Specie	60,114,300	59,460,900	68,796,100
Legal t'd's	82,962,000	84,536,100	107,236,400
Net deposits	497,993,300	495,015,500	553,778,400
Circulation	14,282,800	13,350,800	13,267,000

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirement:

	May 16, '96.	May 9, '96.	May 18, '95.
Specie	$60,114,300	$59,460,900	$68,796,100
Legal t'd's	82,962,000	84,536,100	107,236,400
Total reserve	$143,076,300	$143,997,000	$176,032,500
Reserve required	124,498,325	123,753,875	138,444,600
Excess reserve above legal req'ments	$18,577,975	$20,243,125	$37,587,900

The following shows the reserve at this time for a series of years:

1896	$18,577,975	1891	$4,912,850
1895	37,587,900	1890	2,912,875
1894	78,999,125	1889	14,082,325
1893	24,422,175	1888	27,705,350
1892	15,772,125	1887	4,657,500

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Bay State Gas 1¼; Buff., R. & P. pf. 3¼; Buff., R. & P. 4½; Wheel. & L. E. pf. 1

DECLINED.

Chicago Gas 1⅝; Mich. Cent. 1; C., C., C. & St. L. 1¼; Minn. & St. L. 2d pf. 2; Consol. Gas 4; Mo. Pacific 1½; Del. & Hudson 1½; Mo., K. & T. pf. 1½; Erie 1st pf. 1; N. J. Central 1¾; Gen. Electric 1¾; Phil. & Read., 1st in. pd. 1¼; Iowa Central pf. 1½; Reading 2d pf. 1¾; Kan. Pac con. certs. 1; Pullman Car 1; L. & N. 1st P. & A. 2; Manhattan 5⅝; Tenn. Coal & I. 2⅜; Met. Traction 1½; West. Union 1½

CHANGES IN BONDS.

ADVANCED.

Brooklyn Elev. 1st 1¼; Laclede Gas 1st 1½; Chi. & Ind C. 1st 1; Pitt. & Western 1st 2½; Erie gen. lien 1; St. J. & G. I 1st 1; Gen. Elec. deb. 5s 1¾; L. r. 1; Kan. Pac con. certs. 1; St. P. & Omaha 1¼; L. & N. 1st P. & A. 1; St. P., 1st I. & D. ext 1⅝; Div 1; Tor. Pac. 2d, t. r. 1½; Nor. Pac. 3d, r. 2½; Ohio South 1st 1¼; Va. Mid. gen. sta. 2½; Or. Imp. con. t. r. 1; O. S. L. & U. N. con. t. r. 1½; St. L. & S. F. con. 4s 1; Scioto V. & N. E. 4s 1; U. Pac. ext. of 8s. 1

DECLINED.

Brooklyn Elev. 1st 1¼; Chi. & Ind C. 1st 1; Erie gen. lien 1; Gen. Elec. deb. 5s 1¾; Kan. Pac con. certs. 1; L. & N. 1st P. & A. Div 1; Tor. Pac. 2d, t. r. 1½; Nor. Pac. 3d, r. 2½; Ohio South 1st 1¼

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

Foreign exchange was dull and easier. The posted rates for sterling on Saturday were $4.88 for sixty-day bills and $4.89½ for demand. Actual business was done on Saturday at $4.87½@$4.87¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.88¼@$4.88¾ for demand, $4.88¾@$4.89 for cable transfers, and $4.86¾ for commercial.

In Continental finances were quoted at 5.16¼ for long and 5.14¾ for short, reichsmarks at 95¼ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—90c premium. Boston—$@125c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount and par; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 68@68½.

The commercial price of bar silver was 67⅞c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 53½c.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 31 1-16d per ounce.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $19,018,436, and the exports for the same period $28,672,744. The net exports, therefore, have been $9,654,308. The net exports for the same period in 1895 were $14,216,314, in 1894 $20,653,912, and in 1893 $51,493,581.

THE BULLION MARKET.

The following indicates the amount of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date in 1895. These figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Gold.	Silver.
May 14, 1896	£17,066,756	.....
May 16, 1895	30,956,454	.....

BANK OF FRANCE.

May 14, 1896	78,805,264	£49,888,378
May 16, 1895	82,130,375	49 741,861

BANK OF GERMANY.

May 14, 1896	30,120,000	15,060,000
May 16, 1895	37,825,510	15,449,040

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

May 14, 1896	26,933,000	12,792,000
May 16, 1895	18,571,000	13,585,000

SPAIN.

May 14, 1896	8,404,000	10,689,000
May 16, 1895	8,004,000	12,280,000

NETHERLANDS.

May 14, 1896	2,627,000	6,947,000
May 16, 1895	4,288,000	7,029,000

BELGIUM.

May 14 1896	2,692,000	1,346,000
May 16, 1895	3,079,333	1,539,667
Total last week	£197,648,020	£96,713,378
Week ended May 7	196,054,515	96,624 747
Corresponding week last year	190,484,927	100,493,527

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New-York for the week ending Friday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns of the corresponding periods of last year.

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ending last Friday	$8,074,780
Corresponding week 1895	9,106,100
Since Jan. 1, 1896	184,507,757
Corresponding period 1895	202,479,559

Exports of Domestic Produce.

Week ending last Tuesday	$6,265,079
Corresponding week 1895	4,612,432
Since Jan. 1, 1896	141,959,053
Corresponding period 1895	128,328,169

Imports of Specie.

Week ending last Friday	$99,467
Corresponding week 1895	1,181,027
Since Jan. 1, 1896	19,038,618
Corresponding period 1895	19,179,026

Exports of Specie.

Week ending last Friday	$5,579,879
Corresponding week 1895	701,986
Since Jan. 1, 1896	47,478,122
Corresponding period 1895	46,252,618

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

Exchanges for week ending May 16	$562,941,539
Balances for week ending May 16	34,194,362
Exchanges for week ending May 9	583,648,161
Balances for week ending May 9	40,795,639
Exchanges for week ending May 2	612,727,967
Balances for week ending May 2	43,826,741
Exchanges for week ending April 25	566,926,753
Balances for week ending April 25	36,911,048
Exchanges for week ending April 18	556,906,172
Balances for week ending April 18	32,787,804
Exchanges for week ending April 11	524,401,080
Balances for week ending April 11	32,066,728

THE PITTSBURG MARKET.

PITTSBURG, May 16.—The stock market relapsed into comparative dullness during the past week. It is reported that the subscriptions to the common and preferred stock of the Consolidated Traction, which was privately offered to leading capitalists, were largely in excess of the amount it is desired to sell at this time, and that the original subscriptions were scaled down between 20 and 30 per cent. The first installment is payable on Monday, and it is thought there is no longer any cause for delaying the announcement of the plan for the exchange of the underlying securities. One reason why the trading in the Traction stocks has been so quiet is the fact that capitalists who usually operate in the market have been interested in the Consolidated deal. If the old securities are retired by redemption in cash, hich is now believed to be contemplated, it will reduce the number of stocks for the public to trade in and give the new Consolidated Traction shares a better chance to become the active feature of the market. The Natural Gas stocks continue dull but firm. The Allegheny Illuminating Gas Company has declared a 2 per cent. quarterly dividend, and the stock has advanced to 51 bid. The bond market has been stagnant. Bank shares were strong and higher. The statements made in response to the Controller's call show the Pittsburg banks have gained nearly $2,000,000 in deposits since the February call, and have expanded their loans to the extent of $700,000. The money market is considerably easier and sharp. Demand loans may be made at 5 per cent. General business is very quiet.

Messrs. Dick Brothers & Co., 30 Broad Street, New-York, report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Chartiers Valley	5⅝	..
Philadelphia Company	19½	19¾
Wheeling Gas Company	18	19
Central Traction Company	28¾	29½
Citizens' Traction Company	50⅜	..
Pleasant Valley	21½	21¾
Pittsburg & Birmingham	15¼	15⅝
Duquesne Traction Company	35½	36
Westinghouse Electric 2d pf	..	30
Union Switch & Signal Company com.	18½	18¾
Westinghouse Air Brake Company	165	..

THE PROVIDENCE MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, May 16.—The local stock market during the past week has ruled quiet and firm, with a fairly good demand for the better class of investment stocks. The offerings, however, have continued light, and consequently there has been but little trading. The list shows but little of interest; the insurance stocks are in favor and the illuminating stocks are firm.

The local money market rules about the same as last week. Commercial paper is quoted at 5½@6½ per cent.; call loans between banks, 4 per cent., and loans on cotton, 7 per cent.

Messrs. Miller & Vaughan, Providence, R. I., quote closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
BANKS.			Valley	150	..
American	44	46	Providence &		
Atlantic	33½	36½	Worcester	250	255
Blackstone C.	24	25½	Prov., War.		
City	60¼	62½	& B.	126	..
Commercial	..	46½	**MANUFACTURING**		
Eagle	..	55½	**COMPANIES.**		
Fifth	44	46	Am. Screw	200	..
First	110	..	Am. Supply	70	..
Fourth	..	122	Armington &		
Globe	54	..	Sims	30	..
High Street	60	..	Gorham Mfg.	90	105
Man'f'rs'	140	..	Gorh'm Mfg.,		
Merchants'	63	..	pf.	..	117½
Mechanics'	52¾	54½	Nich. File	57½	..
National Ex.	101	..	Nat. & Prov.		
Nat. N. A.	43	44½	Wors.	..	70
Nat. Com	42	..	Nat. & Prov.		
Old	113	..	Wors. pf	100	105
Providence	155	..	Nat. & Prov.		
Phenix	71	..	Wors. 6s	100	..
R. Island	24	25½	Pawt. Hair		
R. Williams.	65	72	Cloth	36	42
Second	..	128	R. I. Perkins		
Third	..	82	H. S.	..	45
Traders'	40	..	R. I. Perkins		
Weyb'sset'r	90	95	H. S. pf.	..	92
Weybosset	42	44	**INSURANCE.**		
PAWTUCKET.			Equitable	50½	..
Pacific	68	..	Merchants'	50	..
Slater	158	..	Prov. Wash.	50	55
TRUST COMPANIES.			**GAS AND ELECTRIC.**		
Industrial	101	105	Narr. Elec.	82½	85
Mercantile	30	35	Prov. Gas	89½	90¼
Union Tr. Co.	50	..	Pawt. Gas	81¼	..
RAILROADS.			Prov. Tel.	84	88
N. Y., N. H. & H.	173	..	R. I. Elec.		
Providence &			Protect.	118	124
Springfield	97	105	**MISCELLANEOUS.**		
Pawtuxet	..	..	R. I. Safe Deposit	64½	..

*Ex dividend.

THE ALBANY MARKET.

ALBANY, May 16.—The local security market has shown little activity. There was some inquiry for Hudson River Telephone, and most of the stock offered was absorbed by out-of-town parties. Commercial Union Telegraph was in demand, and was firmly held. Some additional offers of Manhattan Oil stock were reported. The annual reports of the Union Railway Company and leased lines were filed during the week with the State Railroad Commissioners, and show an improvement in earnings.

The report of the Albany Railway and the Troy City Railway for the quarter ended March 31 last were filed yesterday. Both show handsome increases.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Albany & Susquehanna R. R.	183	186
Albany City 6s, 1901-1910	130	..
Albany City 4s, 1920-1930	108	..
Albany City National Bank	90	92
Albany City Storage & Ware. Co	100	..
Albany Cold Storage Co	100	..
Albany County Bank	130	..
Albany Insurance Co	110½	..
Albany Railroad stock	136	138
*Albany R. R. cn. 5s, due 1940	110½	..
Albany Safe Dep. & Storage Co	104	..
Celluloid Company	60	61
Commercial Insurance Co	103	..
Commercial Union Telegraph Co	107	110
†Consolidated Car Heating Company	26	28
First National Bank	160	163
Hudson River Telephone Company	55	58½
Manhattan Oil Co. of Lima, Ohio	50	55
Mechanics & Farmers' Bank	402	..
Merchants' National Bank	178	180
Municipal Gas Co. of Albany	150	153
*Municipal Gas Co. of Albany 6s, 1906	112	112½
National Commercial Bank	330	..
National Exchange Bank	100	100½
New-York Air Brake Company	8	8½
N. & E. G. H. R. gtd. 5s, 1911	105	106
New-York State Bank	220	225
Park Bank	125	..
Rensselaer & Saratoga	180	..
South End Bank	50	55
*Steinway Electric R. R. 6s	110¾	114
Ulster & Delaware 5s	100	100¼
Union Electric Railroad of Saratoga	..	5
Union Elec. Rail. of Saratoga, 1922	100	..
Union Railway Co. of New-York	98	101
Union Railway Co. of N. Y. 5s, 1922	102½	105½
*Watervliet T. & R. R. gtd. 6s	116	..
*Watervliet T. & R. R. 2d mortgage	114	..
*Westchester Elec. R. R. gtd. 5s, 1943	100½	101½
Westcott Express Company	20	30
Westcott Express Company pf	100	110
TROY SECURITIES.		
Central National Bank	118	120
Citizens' Steamboat Company	200	..
Manufacturers' National Bank	200	210
Manufacturers' Nat. Bank of Cohoes	145	170
Mutual National Bank	185	195
National State Bank	195	200
National Bank of Troy	95	100
National Bank of Cohoes	135	140
National Bank of West Troy	125	130
People's Bank of Lansingburg	100	..
Steinway Railway	45	50
Steinway Railway 6s	108½	..
Troy City National Bank	160	165
*Troy City Railroad 5s, 1942	105	107
Troy Gas Company	127	128
*Troy Gas Company deb. 6s	113	114
*Troy Gas Company cn. 5s	108	..
Troy Railroad Company	91	92
Troy Telephone & Cable Company	90	..
Union National Bank	250	..

*And accrued interest. †Nominal.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, May 17.—The rate of discount during the past week for both three months' and thirty-day bills was 1 per cent. The drain in the money market in connection with the Chinese loan has now ceased. The market is depleted. The accumulation of money belonging to Japan which is now in the Bank of England amounts to £15,000,000. Silver was dull. At the Stock Exchange investment stocks were in active demand. There was little speculation. Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé preferred advanced ⅝; do ordinary, Denver and Rio Grande common, do preferred, Louisville and Nashville, and Missouri, Kansas and Texas, each ¼. Illinois Central and Lake Shore and Michigan Southern each fell ⅛; Central Pacific, Northern Pacific and Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific debentures, each ½, and Northern Pacific and Union Pacific, each ¼.

AUCTION SALES OF REALTY.

The following sales of real estate at auction are set down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, executor's sale, as follows: 595 Bloomfield Avenue, Bloomfield, N. J., east side, between Glenwood Avenue and Liberty Street, 53 by 80.6 by 63.4½ by 45.6, two-story frame store and dwelling and one-story frame store; also, 24 Broad Street, abutting in rear, and adjoining the Post Office, 32 by 88 by 32 by 86.7, three-story frame building with two stores; also, 353 Franklin Street, Bloomfield, 40 by 163, two-story and basement frame (brick basement) dwelling; also, eight extra deep lots extending from the southeast corner of Broad Street and Baldwin Avenue; also, 26 Forest Avenue, Glen Ridge, N. J., west side, north of Osborne Street, 102 by 150.3 by 99.7 by 148, two-story and attic frame dwelling and frame workshop in rear; also, plot 60 by 200, on north side of Bellevue Avenue, Upper Montclair, 100 feet west of Park Street, with two-story and attic frame dwelling.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, James C. Spencer, referee, 258 and 260 West Eighty-ninth Street, south side, 200 feet east of West End Avenue, each 16 by 100.8½, two four-story brownstone dwellings. Due on judgment, $9,415.

By R. V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sales, two actions, William G. Davies, referee, 604 and 606 Park Avenue, west side, 73.5 feet north of Sixty-fourth Street, each 13.8 by 75, two four-story brownstone dwellings. Due on judgment on each, $13,270.

By R. V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Gilbert M. Speir, referee, 536 West One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, south side, 458.4 feet east of the Boulevard, 16.8 by 90.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,410.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Charles Donohue, referee, 7 and 9 West Eighty-ninth Street, north side, 137 feet west of Central Park West, 38 by 100.8½, two four-story brownstone dwellings. Due on judgment, $5,285.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Charles H. Murray, referee, Inwood Avenue, east side, 250 feet south of Wolf Place, 50 by 130, three-story frame building with store, and one-story frame building in rear. Due on judgment, $6,135.

By B. L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, J. M. Tierney, referee, plot on West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, south side, 75 feet east of Park Avenue, 90 by 99.11, two-story brick building and vacant. Due on judgment, $23,775.

By B. L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Edward H. Schell, referee, 10 Barrow Street, north side, 135.5 feet west of West Fourth Street, 19.0½ by 90.3 by 18.11 by 90.3, three-story, attic, and basement brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $6,030.

By B. L. Kennelly, auction sale, 8 Barrow Street, 19 by 90, two-story, attic, and basement brick dwelling.

Deceptive.

From The Washington Star.

"No, Sir," said the statesman, whose mind has been taken up with the prevailing fad, "I don't believe in an inflated currency. I don't believe in making a serious business of traveling on wind. You may seem to skim along very nicely for a time. But the first thing you know you strike a puncture, and then where are you?"

Flint's Fine Furniture.
Simplicity, durability, style and economy combined . . . . . .

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $2,900,000. **42 Wall St.**

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St and 35 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap and Surplus $1,900,000. **191 Broadway.**

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Fourth National
16 Nassau St.

Central National
291 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sc'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

Real Estate Trust Company of N. Y.
Interest paid on Deposits. 30 Nassau St.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

NEW-YORK, May 15, 1896.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE

James River Valley Railroad Co.

AND THE HOLDERS OF

United States Mortgage & Trust Company Receipts Therefor.

The undersigned Committee have negotiated a settlement with the Northern Pacific Reorganization Managers, to the effect that pursuant to the provisions of Page 14 of the Plan of Reorganization of the Northern Pacific Railroad System, the Bonds of the James River Valley Railroad Company may participate in such reorganization, receiving for each $1,000 present Bond, with all unpaid coupons attached:

$500 in the new Three Per Cent. General Lien Bonds, bearing interest from January 1st, 1897; and

$500 in the new Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the reorganized Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

Holders of Receipts of The United States Mortgage & Trust Company for First Mortgage Bonds of the James River Valley Railroad Company, and of such Bonds not heretofore deposited with said Mortgage & Trust Company, in order to participate in this arrangement, are hereby required and notified to deposit their Receipts or Bonds with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Company, New-York, not later than May 26th.

Suitable Reorganization Certificates will be issued upon such deposit in exchange for such Mortgage & Trust Company Receipts or Bonds, without expense to the depositor.

The holders of Receipts representing more than two-thirds in par value of the said Mortgage Bonds deposited with said Trust Company have already approved the settlement made by the Committee.

Receipts or Bonds not so deposited may, at the discretion of the Reorganization Managers, be excluded from the benefits of the settlement.

The Committee advise prompt acceptance of the foregoing proposition, and deposit of Receipts and Bonds, as above stated.

JAMES TIMPSON, Chairman,
WILLIAM M. COLE,
WILLIAM A. WHEELOCK,
Committee.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Counsel.

To the Holders of

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY'S

General Mortgage Bonds, First, Second, and Third Preference Income Bonds, Deferred Income Bonds, Stock,

and of receipts of Central Trust Company of New-York therefor.

New-York, Philadelphia, and London, May 6th, 1896.

A decree of foreclosure and sale of the property of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company and Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company having been entered, all holders of securities of the above issues not heretofore deposited under the plan and agreement of reorganization, dated December 14, 1895, are hereby notified that they may still deposit same with us, at either of our offices, and be provided in said plan and agreement, up to May 21, 1896.

The first installment, viz.:

$50.00 per $1,000 bond on First, Second, and Third Preference Income Bonds;

$2.50 per share on Stock.

$10.00 per $1,000 bond on Deferred Income Bonds, being one-quarter of the entire assessment on such Income Bonds and Stock, must be paid at the time of deposit, with interest at 6 per cent. from January 20, 1896. After May 21 a penalty of

$20.00 per $1,000 First, Second, or Third Preference Income Bond;

$1.00 per share of Stock;

50c. per $1,000 Deferred Income Bond,

will be exacted.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New-York.
DREXEL & CO.,
Fifth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Penn.
**J. S. MORG

THE MANTLE OF W. Q. JUDGE

MRS. KATHERINE ALICE TINGLEY IS THE MYSTERIOUS ADEPT.

A Theosophical Propaganda to be Organized in Europe, Egypt, and Other Lands—President Hargrove, Mrs. Tingley, and Claude Falls Wright Go Abroad June 13 to Start It—Chicago Branch of the Theosophical Society Disgruntled.

At the conclusion of Claude Falls Wright's lecture before the Theosophical Society, in Chickering Hall, yesterday morning, Ernest T. Hargrove, President of the society, made formal announcement that Mrs. Katherine Alice Tingley is the erstwhile mysterious adept who has succeeded to the esoteric office formerly occupied by Mme. Blavatsky and William Q. Judge. In making the revelation, Mr. Hargrove said, in part:

"Among the articles which have been published regarding Theosophists recently was one to the effect that a boy six or seven years of age, dominated by Daniel Webster, or some one else, had been chosen as the great Theosophist of the time. We never heard of him, nor do we wish to. Another article, published in a Sunday paper, states that a lady, a member of this society, has been discovered to be the hitherto unknown Mahatma. She is not a Mahatma. A Mahatmā is one who has attained a perfect wisdom and has become a perfected part of the great universal soul. They do not work among men at the present time, as they are enabled to accomplish more by not carrying on their work in the sight of men. On Thursday last Mr. Wright and myself arranged to give the real facts about the adept who has succeeded Mr. Judge.

"It is true that we had decided not to reveal the adept's name for one year, but a great work which has been decided upon has rendered it desirable that the name should now be made public.

"The new adept is Mrs. Katherine A. Tingley. She was appointed by Mr. Judge, and we are going to sustain her as we sustained him, for we know her important connections in Egypt, Mexico, and Europe. We are going to begin a great crusade from America. Mr. and Mrs. Claude Falls Wright, Mrs. Tingley, myself, and others will leave New-York on June 13 and make a tour through Europe, Egypt, and other lands, to carry the knowledge of Theosophy and to tell of a past civilization and learning in this country, on this continent, of which the world knows nothing."

Mrs. Katherine Alice Tingley, the new adept of the Theosophists, is the wife of William Q. Tingley, who is employed in a clerical capacity by the Red Star Steamship Company, at 6 Bowling Green. The couple live at 373 West End Avenue, a handsome dwelling, of which the Countess de Brazza is the owner. The Tingleys and Countess de Brazza are firm friends.

Mrs. Tingley is of medium height and stout. She has long been known as a Spiritualist, and frequently holds seances at her residence, which are always well attended. Mrs. Tingley's Theosophical trend of thought first became manifested a few years ago. She joined the Theosophical Society and became a close friend of William Q. Judge. She was his oracle, and attended him during his last illness.

Mrs. Tingley has an office at 144 Madison Avenue, the headquarters of the Theosophical Society, adjoining the office of Claude Falls Wright, in whose mystical influence guided the proceedings of the Theosophical Convention, which recently elected Ernest T. Hargrove President to succeed William Q. Judge. She was the adept who presided at the wedding of Claude Falls Wright and Miss Leonard. She was the woman in purple robe whose features were so closely veiled during the ceremony which was performed by Alderman Bisbee, who placed a magic ring from a basket possessing occult powers and placed it on the third finger of Miss Leonard's left hand. She then joined the hands of bride and groom.

Mrs. Tingley is a native of Newburyport, Mass. Her father still lives there. She came to this city and married Captain W. Parent, a detective, who died about nine years ago. Several years after her first husband's death she married Mr. Tingley.

Mrs. Tingley never was dreamed of as the adept, or Mahatma, until the executors of the late William Q. Judge found documents among his papers showing that she was his choice, and, in fact, his nominee for that high position. Mr. Judge inherited his occult powers from Mme. Blavatsky, but he declared in his papers that Mrs. Tingley was a greater adept than either he or Mme. Blavatsky, and that he frequently went to her for guidance and advice.

He enjoined upon those to whom the secret was intrusted silence as to her identity for one year. They communicated the information to a few privileged persons, whose business it was to know it, but did not divulge it to the public until yesterday.

Mrs. Tingley, it is asserted by the faithful, influences her disciples at a distance. She is said to have a greater opportunity than Mme. Blavatsky and Mr. Judge had, for the time is coming when the world will be convinced of a new era, in which the Theosophical Society will have a great work to do. The existence of the soul, it is said, will soon be demonstrated; it will be seen that things are not what they seem, and it will be proved that there are living men of ability far beyond the average mortal man.

The new adept is not popular with the Chicago branch of the Theosophical Society, for it was due to her occult influences with the delegates to the recent Theosophical Convention that it was held in this city instead of Chicago, as usual. Another grievance against her is that she secured the election of an Englishman as President of the society instead of an American.

Mrs. Tingley's guide is a venerable Indian who dwells in a cave in the Himalaya Mountains.

A Dummy in Place of a Juror.

From The Cincinnati Enquirer.

One of the jurors in an important criminal case on trial in Columbus on Wednesday looked upon the wine when it was red. When the time for convening court arrived, it was found that the juror was missing. After waiting for some time, Judge Pugh sent Criminal Bailiff Phalen to look for him. After considerable search the officer found his man ensconced in a stairway of a building not far from the Court House so drunk that he could hardly hold his head up. After a severe lecture, Knox was fined $50, and in default of payment of the fine was taken to jail. The prisoner, a young colored man, who was on trial for robbery, demanded that he be tried by a jury of the eleven remaining men. A dummy was fixed up from a handkerchief and placed in the chair formerly occupied by the drunken juror, and the trial proceeded before the eleven men and a dummy.

Recommend Beresford's Pardon.

From The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle.

The Pardon Commission appointed by the Legislature to examine into cases and make recommendations for pardon to the Governor met at the Capitol in Atlanta on Wednesday, and unanimously agreed to recommend the pardon of Lord Beresford, the titled convict, now serving his time in Dress Camp, Wilson County, for forgery. The commission bases its recommendation on the ground that Beresford is only technically guilty of forgery, that he should have been punished for a misdemeanor, and that the four years he has been confined is already an excessive penalty for the offense. In addition, it is stated that his health is wrecked by confinement.

BICYCLES.

1,000 2D HAND BICYCLES.
Another big lot just purchased from the New-York State dealers for spot cash. Hartfords, Columbias, Victors, Remingtons, Liberties, Crescents, Gendrons, Ramblers, etc., ALL IN PERFECT CONDITION AT $19, $25, $29, AND $35 EACH. 1,500 New '95 Models, $39 Each. 1,500 SECOND HAND BICYCLES, ALL OUR MAKES. WE UNDERSELL THEM ALL. HERALD CYCLE CO., Basem't, nr. Beekman, 114 Nassau St.

LYNDHURST and CRAWFORD. BICYCLES. Old wheels taken in exchange and for sale. DURANT McLEAN & CO., 299 Broadway.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

HORSES TAKEN ON PASTURE; SPLENDID grass; 10 minutes from 92d St. Ferry. Address WOOLSEY, Astoria, L. I.

BOARDERS WANTED.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,269 Broadway. 32d Street. Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

21st ST., 29 EAST.—Desirable single and double rooms; southern exposure; moderate terms; excellent table.

34th ST., 25 WEST.—Parlor suite; elegantly furnished; private table and bath; also other suites; references.

47th ST., 30 WEST.—Cool, handsomely furnished rooms; excellent table and service; parlor dining room; splendid location; references; table board.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

33d ST., 14 WEST.—Second floor; finely furnished; suite with private bath; single rooms; southern exposure; references.

47th ST., 3 EAST, OPPOSITE WINDSOR Hotel.—Elegantly furnished suites; also two square rooms; private porcelain baths; breakfast; maid and valet attendance; Summer prices.

114 WEST 48th ST.—Large front room; one or two gentlemen; also hall room; all conveniences; moderate.

AIRY, CLEAN, COMFORTABLE ROOMS; quiet, respectable persons; no housekeeping; gas, bath. 27 East 125th St., near Madison Av.

LEXINGTON AV., 366.—Handsomely furnished rooms; every convenience; for gentlemen; private family; parlor, physician or dentist; references.

LEXINGTON AV., 146.—Large and small furnished rooms to let in private family.

MADISON AV., 120.—Large and small rooms; private baths; breakfast if desired; references.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOM; LARGE CLOSet; running water; private family; for gentleman. 30 West 35th St.

HOTELS.

HOTEL MAJESTIC.
ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF.
One of the LARGEST and FINEST in the World
CENTRAL PARK WEST,
72d and 71st Sts., N. Y.
Containing 600 rooms. Orchestral music every evening and during the Summer on Roof Garden, reserved strictly for guests.
Ideal hotel for tourists and gentlemen whose families are out of town during the Summer.
Cuisine of superior excellence.
PAUL W. ORVIS, General Manager.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

Miss Peebles and Miss Thompson's
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS will reopen Thursday, Oct. 1, 1896. 30, 32, 34 East 57th St.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls,
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New-York.

MRS. HELBURN'S CLASSES, 35 West 90th St. Primary and Intermediate. Manual work now on exhibition.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending May 23 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY.—At 6:30 AM for Europe, per steamship Havel*, via Southampton and Bremen, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per Havel.")

WEDNESDAY.—At 6:30 AM (supplementary 8:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship St. Paul, via Southampton, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per St. Paul.") at 8:30 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship Teutonic*, via Queenstown; at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Friesland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Friesland.")

THURSDAY.—At 8:30 AM for Europe, per steamship Augusta Victoria*, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg.

SATURDAY.—At 4:30 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Normandie, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Normandie";) at 7 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Amsterdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Amsterdam";) at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Werra, (letters must be directed "per Werra";) at 9:30 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Europe, per steamship Campania*, via Queenstown; at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Anchoria, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Anchoria";) at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Island, (letters must be directed "per Island.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. Cunard steamers on Saturday take printed matter, &c., for Great Britain and Ireland, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

MONDAY.—At 8:3 PM for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, per steamer from New-Orleans; at 9 PM for Jamaica, per steamer from Boston.

TUESDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Baltimore; at 3 PM for Costa Rica, per steamer from New-Orleans.

WEDNESDAY.—At 9 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific Ports, per steamship Allianca, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Allianca";) at 10 AM for Costa Rica, per steamship Geo. Dumois, via Limon; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Andes; at 12 M for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Wordsworth, via Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Wordsworth";) at 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago, per steamship Castle Eden; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Barbados and Demerara, per steamship Hesperides; at 1 PM for Progreso, per steamship C. Condal, (letters for other parts of Mexico must be directed "per C. Condal";) at 1 PM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Creole Prince; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., per steamship Antilla, (letters must be directed "per Antilla";) at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Seguranca, via Havana; at $3 PM for Costa Rica, Bluefields, and Bocas del Toro, per steamer from New-Orleans; at 9 PM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Boston.

THURSDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Baltimore; at 8 AM for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago de Cuba, per steamship Niagara; at 1 PM for North Brazil, per steamship Dunstan, via Para, Maranham, and Ceara, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Dunstan.")

FRIDAY.—At 1 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, per steamship Amalfi, from Baltimore, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Amalfi";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Gonaives, Aux-Cayes, Jacmel, and Santa Martha, per steamship Alvena; at 12:30 PM (supplementary 1 PM) for St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Madiana.

SATURDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Greytown, per steamship Athos, (letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Athos";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Seneca, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Seneca";) at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per steamship Prins F. Hendrik, (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Aruba, and Ceara, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Prins F. Hendrik";) at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla and Carthagena, via Curacao, per steamship Philadelphia; at $3 PM for Costa Rica and Bocas del Toro, per steamer from New-Orleans.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Belgic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May 22 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Monowai, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May 23 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after April 28 and up to May 23 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to May 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to May 29 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., May 15, 1896.

EXCURSIONS.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB TOURS.
Parties will leave New-York in May and July for Denver, Manitou Springs, Pike's Peak, the Rocky Mountain Resorts, Salt Lake City, the Pacific Coast, the wonderful Yellowstone National Park, St. Paul, Minneapolis, etc.
The tickets allow stop-over privileges, and give the passenger entire freedom of movement.
ALASKA
JAPAN
Parties will leave New-York in July and August for comprehensive tours through the Hawaiian Islands, Japan, and China. Both this and the Oriental round will be very full and attractive.
Tours to Europe, (including North Cape and Russia,) California, New-England Resorts, etc.
Railroad and Steamship Tickets to all points.
Send for circulars mentioning the tour desired.
RAYMOND & WHITCOMB,
31 East Fourteenth St., Lincoln Building, N. Y.

Manhattan Beach.
Leave Foot 34th St., E. R.,
DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY,
5:50, 6:30, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M.; 1:10, 2:10, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:00, 7:10, 8:10, 9:10 P. M.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

BRIGGS PIANOS.
A few of these fine instruments, slightly used, at great bargians; large assortment of pianos to rent for seaside and country; reduced rates for Summer season. CHAS. H. DITSON & CO., 867 Broadway, (18th St.)

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale cheap, the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. Beware of bogus instruments purporting to be genuine Steinway pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New-York.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $80 and upward, according to location. II. cabin, $60; round trip, $110.
Havel, Tu., May 19, 10 AM | Lahn, Tu., June 9, 10 AM
Trave, Tu., May 26, 10 AM | Saale, Sat., Je 13, 10 AM
Aller, Sat., May 30, 10 AM | Havel, Tu., Je 16, 10 AM
Spree, Tu., June 2, 10 AM | Trave, Tu., Je 23, 10 AM
Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Werra, May 23, 10 AM | Kaiser, June 20, 10 AM
Fulda, May 30, 10 AM | Werra, June 27, 10 AM
Ems, June 6, 10 AM | Fulda, July 4, 10 AM
FRIEDRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
Line from New-York to
Plymouth (London), Cherbourg, Paris, & Hamburg.
A. Victoria, May 21, 7 AM | Columbia, June 4, 7 AM
F. Bismarck, May 28, 11 AM | Normannia, Je 11, 11 AM
I. Cab., $95 and upward; II. Cab., $50 & upward.
PLYMOUTH-LONDON, 4½ h. Free of Charge by Special Train. CHERBOURG, PARIS, 6½ h.
TO THE Land OF THE Midnight Sun.
Cruise to NORWAY, the NORTH CAPE, and SPITZBERGEN by the Twin-Screw Express Steamer COLUMBIA from New-York JULY 2. A beautiful itinerary has been arranged. The round trip can be made in about 6 weeks.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, New-York.

American Line.
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris).
Sailing at 10 A. M.
ST. PAUL.....May 20 | BERLIN.....June 6
NEW-YORK....May 27 | ST. PAUL.....June 10
ST. LOUIS.....June 3 | PARIS.....June 13
Red Star Line to Antwerp.
Sailing Every Wednesday.
Friesland, May 20, 1 PM | Western'd, June 3, Noon
Kens'n, May 27, 10:30 AM | Berlin, Je 8, 10 AM
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 8 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Campania, May 23, 1 PM | Campania, June 20, noon
Umbria, May 30, 10 AM | Umbria, June 27, 9 AM
Lucania, June 6, noon | Lucania, July 4, 10 AM
Etruria, June 13, 7 AM | Etruria, July 11, 2 PM
EXTRA SAILING.
AURANIA.....Tuesday, June 9, 2 P. M.
From Pier 40 North River, foot Clarkson St.
For freight and passage apply at company's office, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.
Steamships sail every Saturday at noon
FOR GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.
From Pier 54 N. R., foot West 14th St., New-York.
Anchoria.....May 23 | Ircassia.....June 13
Ethiopia.....May 30 | Furnessia.....June 20
Saloon, $50 and up; 2d cabin, $30; steerage, $24.50.
S. S. CITY OF ROME, June 6 & July 4. Saloon, $60 and up; 2d cabin, $35; steerage, $25.50.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, General Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.
Teutonic, May 20, Noon | Teutonic, June 17, Noon
Britannic, May 27, Noon | Britannic, June 24, Noon
Majestic, June 3, Noon | Majestic, July 1, Noon
Germanic, June 10, Noon | Germanic, July 8, Noon
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE, FRANCE.
LA NORMANDIE, Delonclé, Sat., May 23, 8 A. M.
LA BRETAGNE, Rupé.....Sat., May 30, 4 A. M.
Parlor-seat and buffet smoking car attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa;) seats $1.00 extra.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 8 Bowling Green.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN SCREW
STEAMERS—NEW-YORK—LONDON—WEEKLY
MOHAWK.....May 28, 1896
For freight and passage apply to
NEW-YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Produce Exchange Building, 4 Br'dway, New-York
Steamers leave Pier 39 N. R., foot W. Houston St.

NETHERLANDS LINE
for Rotterdam and Amsterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer, France:
S. S. AMSTERDAM. Saturday, May 23, 9 A. M.
S. S. VEENDAM.....Saturday, May 30, 9 A. M.
First cabin, $55-$70; second cabin, $35; steerage at very low rates. Apply for handbook and terms. General Passenger Agency, 39 Broadway.

Cook's Tours.
Yachting Cruise
TO THE Land OF THE Midnight Sun.
The S. S. "Ohio" of the American Line will leave New-York on June 27 for a delightful cruise to England, Norway, Russia, Finland, Sweden, Denmark, etc. This cruise affords an exceptional opportunity of witnessing the
ECLIPSE OF THE SUN
at Bodo, Norway, on August 8. Returning via HARDANGER FJORD to SOUTHAMPTON, via the Straits of Dover. Full particulars on application to
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 & 1,225 Broadway, New-York,
or any agent of the International Navigation Company.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
BELGIC.....May 23, 3 P. M.
PERU, via Honolulu.....June 6, 3 P. M.
COPTIC.....June 15, 3 P. M.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO..June 24, 3 P. M.
GAELIC, via Honolulu.....July 2, 3 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

Panama Railroad Co. Operating Colombian Line.
THE SEA ROUTE TO SAN FRANCISCO.
Connecting at the Isthmus for all West Coast Ports of Mexico, South America.
Steamers sail from Pier foot West 27th St., N. R.
ALLIANCA, May 20, M. ADVANCE, June 1, M.
For rates apply at Company's office, 29 Broadway.
JOHN MUIR, Traffic Manager.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE, and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R. (foot of Roosevelt St.) 3 P. M.
COMANCHE, Chas. & Jack., Monday, May 18
IROQUOIS, (Charleston only,) Wed., May 20
ALGONQUIN, Chas. & Jack., Friday, May 22
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New-York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line via Jacksonville, Great So. Freight & Passenger Line via Charleston. T. C. Eger, General Agent, 391 Broadway, N. Y.

SAVANNAH LINE, OCEAN S. S. CO.
Tri-weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight and passage apply to J. D. Hashagen, E. F. A. W. H. Rhett, Gen. Agt. Plant System, 261 B'way. Cent. R. R., 317 B'way. J. J. Farnsworth, E.P.A. J. L. Adams, G. E. A. Plant System, 201 B'way. F.C. & P.R.R., 353 B'way. G. M. Sorrel, Mgr. J. F. Beckwith, G. F. & P. A.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.
For OLD POINT COMFORT, NORFOLK, NEWPORT NEWS, PETERSBURG, PORTSMOUTH, PINNERS POINT, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA BEACH, and WASHINGTON, D. C., DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.
Richmond direct, (via all-water route,) Monday (Freight only) and Saturday. (Passengers and Freight.) Sailing from Pier 26 N. R. 3 P. M. Sat. 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. and Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

EUROPE. Special Vacation Parties, including All Traveling Expenses, from New-York by Cunard Line SS. "Aurania," July 7th; and from Boston by Cunard Line SS. "Scythia," July 4th. Six Routes. 32 to 57 days. Descriptive Programmes free.
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1,225 Broadway, New-York.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

BOSTON & NEW-ENGLAND POINTS
VIA SOUND LINES.
NORWICH LINE, via New-London, from Pier 40 N. R., next Desbrosses St., week days only, at 5:30 P. M.
FALL RIVER LINE, via Newport and Fall River, from Pier 18 N. R., foot Murray St., week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M.
STONINGTON LINE, via Stonington, leave Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., week days only, at 6 P. M.

PROVIDENCE LINE
FOR BOSTON, WORCESTER, the NORTH and EAST. The Connecticut and Massachusetts leave NEW PIER 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., at 5:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday. Full night's rest; shortest rail ride. FINE ORCHESTRA on each steamer.

HUDSON RIVER STEAMER MARY POWELL.
Daily, (except Sundays.)
Leaves Desbrosses St., N. R., 8:15 P. M., (Saturdays, 1:45 P. M.) Leaves West 22d St., N. R., 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays, 2 P. M.)
FOR CRANSTON'S, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW-HAMBURGH, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT and WAWARSING, (letters must be directed "per Mary Powell.")

NEW-HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., 3 P. M. and 12 midnight, daily, Sundays excepted, arriving in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE BOATS leave foot of West 11th St. every week day at 6 P. M., connecting at Hudson with Boston and Albany R. R.

RAMSDELL LINE.—Steamers leave Pier 24 N. R., foot Franklin St., for Cranston's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Fishkill Landing, and Newburg, week days, 5 P. M.; Sundays, 9 A. M.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."
NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.
From Grand Central Station, 42d St.
8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday, Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world. Stops at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, and Rochester. Due at Buffalo 4:45 P. M., Niagara Falls 5:35 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity.
9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago.
10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day express. For all important New-York State points.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited. For Cincinnati, Chicago, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Chicago Special. For Detriot, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy, Saratoga.
4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit at 8:20 A. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M. Stops at Albany, Utica, and Syracuse.
6:00 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Utica, Adirondack Mountains, Montreal, Syracuse, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.
6:25 P. M.—Daily. For Troy, Saratoga, Burlington, Plattsburg, St. Albans, and Montreal.
7:30 P. M.—Daily. For Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Utica.
9:00 P. M.—Daily. Carries sleeping-car passengers only, for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester.
9:15 P. M.—Daily. For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturday, for Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.
12:10 NIGHT.—Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on New-York Central every night, except Sunday night. Sunday night, Albany and Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.
9:06 A. M. and 3:35 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.
9:15 A. M.—Sundays only, to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via Harlem Division.
"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS TO YONKERS.
"All night" trains run between 155th Street and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers, in connection with the Elevated Road. The only line running "all night" trains out of New-York.
Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.
JOHN M. TOUCEY, GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.
Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 15 m. earlier from foot of Franklin St.:
3:30 A. M. Daily. Local for Buffalo.
7:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Albany for Catskill Mountains, Saratoga, and Montreal. Parlor car to Albany Sundays only.
9:15 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago. Parlor Car to Syracuse.
11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New-Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Troy, Montreal.
4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany.
6:00 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis.
6:30 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Newburg, Albany, Saratoga, and Montreal.
7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
For tickets, time table, parlor and sleeping car accommodations apply city offices, Brooklyn and New-York, and at stations. Time table at principal hotels. For other information address
C. E. LAMBERT, Gen. Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New-York.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
Stations foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts.
6:50 A. M. daily (Sundays 7:00 A. M.) for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.
8:15 A. M. daily for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, SUSPENSION BRIDGE, and the West, and principal local points; dining car to Suspension Bridge; Pullman Vestibule Sleeper to Chicago.
11:00 A. M. daily, except Sunday, for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points. Connections for Reading and Harrisburg.
12:00 noon daily, except Sunday.
"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS"
arrives Buffalo 10:00 P. M. Through car to Rochester. Pullman Vestibuled Day Coaches and Parlor Cars. Dining-Car Service. Meals a la carte.
1:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Easton and intermediate points.
1:30 P.M. daily, except Sunday, for ELMIRA and all intermediate stations; connections for Pottsville and Reading; chair cars to Wilkesbarre.
3:30 P. M. Sundays only for Wilkesbarre, L. and B. Junction, and all intermediate stations.
4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for L. and B. JUNCTION and principal intermediate stations. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Wilkesbarre; connections for Pottsville.
5:15 P. M. daily for EASTON and intermediate stations.
6:10 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleeper Vestibuled Train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleeper to Buffalo and Toronto. Connections for Reading and Harrisburg.
9:00 P. M. daily for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleeper to Chicago and Buffalo. Chair car to Wilkesbarre.
11:50 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and intermediate points.
Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for BOUND BROOK and intermediate points, leave as follows: 8:00 A. M., 9:00 A. M., 12:10 P. M., 4:20 P. M., and 6:30 P. M.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 235, 273, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 156 East 125th St., N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.
N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence through to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.
Through trains leave New-York, foot of Chambers St., as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:
9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled express daily for Waverly, Binghamton, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford, Jamestown, Meadville, and the West. Parlor Car to Buffalo.
2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago, via Chautauqua Lake. Arrives Cleveland 7:30 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
7:30 P. M.—Buffalo Vestibuled Express. Daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:30 A. M., making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West.
8:45 P. M.—Via Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls Daily. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car. Tickets, Local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 261, 401,

WAYS OF THE NEW HOTELS

EASY TO GET DRINKS ON SUNDAY UNDER THE RAINES LAW.

Those Who Cannot Find a "Hotel" Can Easily Join a "Club"—Peculiarities of "Meals" and "Guests"—A Small Square of Rye Bread in One Place Entitles One to Any Amount of Liquor—Police Say They Can Only Watch.

It was a "wet" Sunday in this city yesterday. Excise refreshments, so far as men were concerned, were to be had so easily after the entrance fee, or tax—the price of a "meal"—had been paid that it was a wonder that there was any exodus to Coney Island or elsewhere, except in cases where the women folk compelled an outing.

Police officials agree with safe makers that the real "cracksman" will in time master any device against infraction, and it appeared yesterday as if the expert liquor vendors had mastered the Raines liquor tax law and turned it to their advantage and that the prophecy of that hustling Republican, "Tne" Allen, made two months ago, that "everything will be wide open," was fulfilled so far as Sunday selling is concerned.

No effort on the part of the police to collect evidence of subterfuge at "fake" clubs or hotels was discovered, while several ranking officers said that endeavor to this end would be futile, mainly because the new law appeared to have been drawn so that what constitutes a "guest," a "meal," a "club," or a "hotel" cannot be determined to a nicety, so that a registered guest at the Holland House is no more, in a question of law enforcement, than a ragged wayfarer who protects a ten-cent lodging house possessing a hotel license by ordering a sandwich "meal" with his beer or whisky.

"We can do nothing but watch just now," said a Sergeant of police, who is both shrewd and experienced. "As to clubs and hotels that are operating under the indulgences granted by the Raines liquor tax law and which are only clubs and hotels because of the Sunday vending privilege, we can only watch and be prepared to report when the time comes to test the legitimacy of what has been called the 'fake' business. But they are everywhere, and, on the one hand, a charter is flourished in your face, or, on the other, you find the ten or more beds, some sort of food selling, and the liquor-tax certificate. While we may be convinced that the real intent of the law is evaded—if we do not feel equally certain that the statute was so shaped as to afford comfort in this regard—our hands are tied until one interest or another calls for action to test the law."

"The issues," said another police official, "will be sharply drawn when the saloon keepers who cannot or will not become hotel keepers find that the new 'clubs' and 'hotels' rob them of customers who would buy in supplies for Sunday and enjoy a quantity and an immunity from interference by law juggling and subterfuge. From what I know, the saloon keepers who do not attempt to do any Sunday business are doing very active work systematically and quietly. Meanwhile a 'tip' has been given to many who want to do business as hotel keepers, and there is some sort of understanding by which such persons are trained into knowledge of how the law may be circumvented. Anyway, the 'hotel' idea is spreading everywhere."

Some of the results of the operation of the Raines law are found in the many signs on places where liquor was and is sold. Here and there is found the announcement: "This Store To Let."

This tells of the despair of a liquor vendor of existence under the new law and his retirement from business.

Another sign, more often exhibited in the show window of a typical drinking saloon, generally a corner one, is either "Hotel Entrance in — Street," or "Hotel Entrance at No. —."

In such places there is no effort at concealment of what is going on in the barroom. From the street the barkeepers and waiters are in plain view and generally very busy.

It was determined yesterday, both by observation from the elevated railroads and the streets on the east and west sides of the city as far north as Harlem, that not only had many solved the problem of how to sell excise refreshments on Sunday—to "traffic in liquors"—without fear of police interference, but that there were hundreds of "clubs" and "speak easies" established on the second floors of houses, and generally over liquor saloons, the base of supplies, and that none came within the definition, "a corporation or association which traffics in liquor solely with the members thereof."

It was also established that the law as to expending the interiors of saloons, which was almost general when the law first went into effect, was not lived up to in many instances.

Illustrations of the operations of the liquor tax law were abundant in Seventh Avenue, between Twenty-eighth and Thirty-second Streets, which is on the east side in the Nineteenth Precinct, and on the west in the Twentieth.

The baldest interpretation of the privileges granted by a hotel license was found at W. R. Nelson's "hotel," 360 Seventh Avenue. The bar on the avenue was certainly closed, but the side entrance in Thirtieth Street had a half-swing door opening on a dingy room with a sanded floor and common tables and chairs.

A reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES entered the room in the side street and found a dozen negroes and whites drinking. Outside was a policeman. "Lunch," said a black waiter, pushing one of several plates which had on them two square inches of stale rye bread. "Well—yes—but beer?" "One," shouted the waiter, and the drink was handed to him through an aperture at the end of the bar proper. "Ten cents" was the price. Another beer cost 5 cents. The rye bread "meals" were not touched by any of a score of patrons that came in while the reporter was there.

Close by, over C. E. Newman's saloon, 41 Seventh Avenue, the members of the "Frogs' Club" were not suffering from the want of the wherewithal to slake their thirst. The Frogs used to be over the saloon of Patrick Powers, 499 Sixth Avenue, which "did" business in "hotel" dress at time of last year. Yesterday the members of the Chris Powers Association had these quarters, the interior of the bar down stairs was masked, and two sentinels were at the entrance of the little cigar store next door.

Over Ward & Geraghty's saloon, 342 Seventh Avenue, mustered the members of the John J. Lindsay Association. At The Tiger, 299 Seventh Avenue, there was a side entrance to the second floor, where men with hats on and coats off mingled with duck-coated waiters, and at John Wunderlich's Windermere Hotel, Twenty-eighth Street and Sixth Avenue, "guests" were well served for and the bartenders hustled and perspired in full view of the street. These instances of the operations of the Raines law in this neighborhood could be multiplied.

A singular condition of affairs was found about Seventy-sixth Street and Third Avenue. At 1,349 Third Avenue, a two-story house, very deep on Seventy-seventh Street, William O'Hara had a liquor saloon, now known as the "O'Hara House." Bartenders were busy in the saloon, but the entrances were closed. The dining room was reached by the side-street entrance. Its patronage filled it to suffocation.

Near this institution were Heppenstal's Hotel, Schumann's Hotel, where the room where liquor and sandwiches were served was almost a part of the sidewalk, with the bar operations in full view, and the hotel establishments of John Purcell and Homan Gertner, each doing a rushing business.

Near these privileged publicans were a barber, a baker, and a grocer, whose places were tightly closed by the Sunday-trading law, and the saloons of John Jones, M. Early, and Davoren & Kerwick, also closed, they not having hotel licenses. But the partners, Davoren & Kerwick, were coining money at their Equitable Hotel, at Grand Street and the Bowery.

BROOKLYN SALOONS CLOSED.

Police Cannot Control "Hotels" Until After June 30.

The police of Brooklyn were unusually alert yesterday in enforcing the Raines law. Police Captain Gorman, who was in charge of Police Headquarters, said that the law was being rigidly enforced all over the city.

From Saturday midnight until 6 o'clock yesterday morning there were forty-eight arrests for intoxication. This is the general average for these hours.

Among the saloon keepers arrested yesterday for violating the law was Patrick Duffy of 157 Myrtle Avenue, but Justice Tighe discharged him, as he claimed he was being persecuted by Capt. O'Reilly of the Adams Street Precinct.

The alleged hotels where a sandwich is called a meal were doing a big business, and the police say they will not be able to prevent these places keeping open until June 30, when the Raines law will be in effect all over the city and the old licenses will have expired.

LAW ENFORCED IN NEW-JERSEY.

Arrests in Jersey City and Evidence Procured in Hoboken.

The Sunday law was enforced in Jersey City yesterday as vigorously as it was the three or four previous Sundays. The liquor sellers seem to have concluded that it is the wiser part to obey the laws—for the present, at least—and only five places were found open. The persons in charge were arrested. One was Rudolph Gehlert of 727 Newark Avenue, who was fined Saturday for selling liquor the previous Sunday. The penalty for the second offense is a fine of not less than $500 nor more than $2,000, or imprisonment for not less than one year nor more than two years.

In Hoboken no arrests were made. The police pursued the usual policy of taking the names of those who violated the law. The names will be reported to the Prosecutor to-day.

DROWNED OFF ROBBIN'S REEF.

Martin Gilday and Richard Kelly Knocked Overboard.

A sailing excursion which resulted in the loss of two lives was reported at the Gregory Street Police Station, Jersey City, at 9 o'clock last night. The drowned were Martin Gilday and Richard Kelly of this city, but none of their companions knew their addresses. Kelly is the son of a New-York policeman.

The cabin catboat Edna, owned by Elmer Cockran of 141 Eighth Street, New-York, left the dock of the Oceanic Yacht Club, at the foot of Phillips Street, Jersey City, at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. She was sailed by Capt. Samuel Alberts of 222 Montgomery Street, Jersey City. There were seven men in the boat, the four named and three others. One of these was Edward Henkel of Hoboken, but the names of the other two are not known, they having been guests of Gilday and Kelly, who were drowned.

After leaving the Oceanic Yacht Club dock the Edna went to Staten Island. The return start was made at 4 o'clock. When the boat was off Robbin's Reef, the sail jibed. Kelly, Gilday, and one of the men whose names were not learned jumped to avoid being struck by the boom. Whether they succeeded or not was not noted in the excitement of the moment, but Gilday and Kelly went to the bottom almost instantly, and it is thought that they were struck. The third man was able to swim, and kept himself afloat until his companions were able to rescue him.

The Edna cruised about the place of the accident for an hour, but neither Gilday nor Kelly was seen after they first disappeared.

When the survivors were convinced that further search would be useless, the Edna was sailed to the Idle Hour dock, at Greenville, where the boat was left, and the party made their way to Lower Jersey City by trolley car.

Cockran, Alberts, and Henkel reported the accident to the police. The other two men came to New-York.

IS NOT MISS WILLIAMS'S BODY.

Woman Washed Ashore at Staten Island Still Unidentified.

No one except two newspaper men from Providence and Boston called at Oates's morgue, at Stapleton, S. I., yesterday to identify the body of the murdered woman found in the water at the foot of Red Lane, Grant City, Thursday.

The newspaper men had a photograph of Miss Williams, the missing young heiress of Providence. After making a close examination of the clothing of the murdered woman and securing a detailed description of the body, they said it in no way answered the description of the missing Miss Williams.

Dr. Herzog of Hoboken, who, it is said, promised to call at the morgue to identify the dead woman as Mary Crowley of New-York, has not yet visited the morgue, and Coroner Oates said last night that he would issue a subpoena and compel the doctor to attend the inquest to-night.

The body of the murdered woman, which was taken to the county burying grounds, at Four Corners, Friday, was buried yesterday morning, as it was impossible to preserve it any longer.

RULES FOR THEIR JOURNEYMEN.

Boss Bakers Discuss the Bakeshop Law and Retaliate.

The Boss Bakers' Business Men's Association of Brooklyn met in Arion Hall yesterday to consider the "Bake-Shop bill" which was passed by the last Legislature at the instance of the journeymen bakers.

"This bill," said Anton Behlen, who presided, "was passed in the interests of the journeymen, and it is time we did something for our own protection."

The members discussed the bill, and then unanimously adopted a set of resolutions and laws.

Under the new rules each bake shop must be thoroughly cleaned twice a day; all the pans and other articles used in the shops must be cleaned daily; the bakers are prohibited from smoking or chewing tobacco during business hours; they may not sit upon the troughs, and they must wear clean clothes every day. The new rules are to be placed beside the regular union rules, and any employe not conforming to the rules will be discharged.

BAPTISTS AT ASBURY PARK.

Regular Spring Anniversary Meeting to be Opened To-day.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., May 17.—The regular Spring anniversary meeting of the Baptist Church will open here to-morrow and continue for six days. It bids fair to exceed in importance and attendance any similar gathering ever held. Strangers from all quarters are already here in force, and when it is remembered that all the various branches and ramifications of this extensive church organization are to find representation here, it will be seen that the occasion must be one of unusual interest and the attendance one of unusual greatness.

Not only the Church itself, but its various adjuncts, viz., the Baptist Publication Society, the American Baptist Missionary Union, the American Baptist Home Mission Society, the Baptist Education Society, &c., will give out their reports for the year; new officers will be elected and installed, and well-known speakers from Maine to Texas will address the societies on subjects appropriate to the great event.

Baron Hirsch and the Paris Clubs.

From The Saturday Review.

It is said that Baron Hirsch was blackballed at the Paris Jockey Club. As a fact, he was never put up. Certain financial friends of his in the club wished to do so, but when the matter came to be discussed the idea was given up as hopeless, in view of the fact that the election of new members rested, not with the committee, but with the whole body of the club. It has been state that, in revenge for this rebuff, the Baron bought up the Jockey Club premises, thinking he would thus get the club in his power. That is mixing up the Jockey Club incident with quite a different matter. It was the premises of the Cercle de la Rue Royale that the Baron bought, in the following circumstances:

Some of the committee wanted him to be put up, but the rest refused to allow it to be done. (June 29, 1880.) At that time the committee were sole arbiters in the election of members. Thereupon the Baron did buy the premises, in the Summer of 1890, lock, stock, and barrel, from the freeholder, with the idea of confronting the club with the alternative of electing him or eviction, in the full belief that they would prefer anything to being turned out of house and home. As it happened, the club preferred the latter to taking the Baron, and told him so plainly. Baron Hirsch, seeing his way to turn the matter to commercial, if not to social profit, sold the house on Feb. 20, 1891, to the club, not at a loss to himself. The syndicate of members, too, who found the money for the purchase of the premises have profited by their bargain.

LAWYERS HIS VICTIMS

A SWINDLER, WITH A LONG CAREER, CAUGHT AT LAST.

Pretended to Have Been Injured on a Railroad, and Wanted to Retain Counsel to Bring Suit—Accepted a Small Amount of Money for Pressing Necessities — Mr. Flannery Gave Him Marked Bills—Injuries All Feigned.

A swindler who is clever enough to have imposed on many lawyers, and who was exposed in THE NEW-YORK TIMES a year ago, has been caught in this city, and his case will be acted on by the Grand Jury.

A man about thirty-five years old, who gave his name as Charles Wagner, and said he lived in Amsterdam, N. Y., walked into W. F. Layton's real estate office, 1,640 Amsterdam Avenue, last Friday morning and asked one of the clerks if Lawyer Flannery was in. The stranger's right arm was done up in splints and bandaged to the shoulder. He limped noticeably, and presented every appearance of a man who had met with a serious accident.

The clerk called Mr. Layton, who told Wagner that Mr. Flannery had gone to his office down town, and would not return until the following morning. The would-be cripple looked dejected, and said, though he was scarcely able to walk, he had come all the way from down town to see the lawyer, whom he wanted to bring suit for damages against the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.

He had been employed until a few weeks ago, he continued, as a brakeman in the Sixty-fifth Street freight yards, and while at work coupling two cars, through the carelessness of the engineer, he was jammed between the platforms and almost mangled to death. Immediately after the accident he was taken to Roosevelt Hospital, where Drs. Renn, Stern, and Oppenheimer labored to save his life, which hung in the balance for days.

During the telling of the story Wagner groaned and brought into play a blood-stained handkerchief, with which he wiped away the tears which rolled down his cheek. Then, regaining his composure, the stranger said he had gone to see Frank Loomis, the counsel of the New-York Central, and that Mr. Loomis offered him $650 and a pass to his home in Amsterdam if he would sign a paper releasing the corporation from further liability, but this he refused to do because he was confident he could recover a larger sum at law.

The real estate dealer listened attentively to the cripple's tale of woe and finally told him to return to his office early the next day, and he would be sure to have Mr. Flannery present. Wagner agreed and went away. When the lawyer met Mr. Layton that evening the two discussed the matter, and the former, becoming a trifle suspicious, made inquiries of Roosevelt Hospital as to Wagner's story. The clerk denied that any such patient had been in the hospital, and declared that none of the staff doctors had the names which Wagner had given. Other lawyers, the clerk said, had been making the same inquiries of him, and William H. Sage had told him that he had been retained as counsel by the supposed cripple.

At the appointed time Wagner made his second appearance in the real estate office. He had a long conference with Mr. Flannery, during which he asked the latter to advance him $4 to pay his fare home. The lawyer retired to a rear room, where he marked four new one-dollar bills. He then took them to his prospective client, who gratefully accepted the money.

A policeman was called. He arrested Wagner, who pretended to fall in a faint on the floor. Mr. Flannery told the prisoner that there was no use in his carrying the deception any further, whereupon the latter threw up his hands and exclaimed: "Well, I guess you're right, and you've got me."

Wagner then unbound the splints on his arm, and pulled from his pockets several quantities of drugs, all of which had a sickening odor. On his way to the station house he abandoned the limp and walked with a firm step.

When arraigned in Harlem Police Court yesterday the prisoner pleaded guilty, but denied he had asked for money. The lawyer, he declared, was so affected by his pitiful tale that he offered it to him. Magistrate Brann committed the prisoner for the Grand Jury.

Wagner's plan of operations with Mr. Flannery was the same he practiced with other lawyers on whom he called. It is believed that he had succeeded in getting a large amount of money in the year or two in which he is known to have been operating as a swindler.

TWENTY ONE DAYS IN A TRANCE.

Moritz Pront Lies at the Hospital in Deathlike Sleep.

A case of hysterical catalepsy is under treatment at the Beth Israel Hospital, 206 East Broadway. It has baffled the skill of the house staff and has attracted considerable attention from specialists from different sections of the city. The sufferer is Moritz Pront, the nineteen-year-old son of Herman Pront of 205 Delancey Street. He has been unconscious, apparently sleeping, for the last twenty-one days, and so far shows no signs of awakening. His pulse and temperature are normal, and Dr. Bernard Nelson, chief of the house staff at Beth Israel, says that his general condition is excellent.

Before Mr. and Mrs. Pront brought their family to America eight years ago, Moritz had a slight attack of catalepsy, the period of his unconsciousness lasting no less than twenty-four hours. He has had three seizures since then, each succeeding one longer than its preuccessor. His condition puzzled the experts at Bellevue Hospital five years ago, when, despite all treatment, he slept for five days. He awoke as unexpectedly as he had fallen into unconsciousness, and with no knowledge of where he was or of what had befallen him. Two years later another attack came, and for nine days he lay in Mount Sinai Hospital.

He has always been of dull, lethargic mind, although of average height and strength, but after Moritz Pront was stricken his mother found him improved in mental ability and in general health. He obtained employment with an east side tailor, and until the evening of Monday, April 27, experienced no recurrence of his trouble. That evening on his return from work he was reading a paper, awaiting a call to supper, when he complained that his head ached. Ten minutes later he was asleep, and he has not awakened since.

He was taken to Beth Israel Hospital on May 6. Since then he has never moved of his own volition. To the eye of an inexperienced observer, he is within a startling degree, but Dr. Nelson says that he has lost no weight since he was brought to the hospital. Until two days ago, under the treatment of Dr. S. Halpern, nourishing food was injected five or six times a day, but since Prof. E. D. Fisher of the New-York University took charge of the case, a system of starvation is being tried. The boy lies rigid, his lower muscles entirely so, and the upper part of his body to a lesser degree. Dr. Nelson, on exhibiting his patient, placed the patient's legs at right angles to his body, and they remained in that position until straightened out by an attendant. The arms under like conditions fell back to the bed. Each muscle quivered when brought in contact with a strong current from a galvanic battery, but his eyes remained closed, and his teeth, clenched since April 27, stayed shut.

Notwithstanding the length of time Pront has been unconscious, the doctors who have seen him say that he is in no mortal danger. He may awake at any time, or his dreamless sleep may be continued indefinitely.

Precautions at a Russian Coronation.

From The Century Magazine.

Several orders have also appeared in the papers with regard to Moscow. No house proprietor is to let out his windows on the route of the procession. (Some one even said that no window was to be opened on the streets through which it passes.) No private person is to be on horseback during the three weeks, under penalty of a fine of 500 rubles, (£50,) so that only Prince Demidov will be able to afford a morning canter. No black is to be worn during the time of the coronation.

A little Spaniard dined with us last night who has just been to Moscow, where he found great difficulty in seeing anything. As he said, they are so "precautious." One precaution is rather ingenious. A double row of soldiers is to be placed on each side of the route of the procession, the men back to back, one row facing the procession and one the houses.

B. Altman & Co.

Millinery.

White, Black or Blue SPLIT STRAW SAILORS, double brims,

$1.45 each.

18th St., 19th St. and 6th Ave.

SOLDIERS GO TO CHURCH

SERVICES OF THE 71ST, 47TH, 12TH, AND 8TH REGIMENTS.

The Naval Cadets Hold Open Air Services, at Which Assistant Secretary of the Navy McAdoo Speaks—The Rev. Dr. Van De Water Tells One Regiment that War Is Necessary—Sermons by Chaplains Terry and Bridgman.

Four Regiments of the National Guard—the Seventy-first, the Twelfth, the Eighth, and the Forty-seventh of Brooklyn—attended church yesterday, while the Naval Cadets of this port held an out-door service in Madison Square.

The Seventy-first assembled at its armory, Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue, yesterday afternoon and marched to Grace Episcopal Church, on Broadway, where the soldiers listened to a sermon by their Chaplain, the Rev. Dr. George R. Van De Water.

Before beginning his sermon Dr. Van De Water said that he wished to make a few remarks personal to himself and the regiment. He said that he felt great pleasure in being the Chaplain of the regiment, and was thankful for the cordial relations which existed between the men and the officers. He was gratified also at the unanimity with which the men had responded to an invitation to attend the annual services. An invitation was not a command, and every soldier for this occasion was at liberty to act according to his pleasure.

The Chaplain's text was, "Thou, therefore, endure hardness as a good soldier of Jesus Christ." The Chaplain said that Paul was a good soldier of the cross. St. Paul never flinched when he had a duty to perform. He had enlisted under the banner of Christ, and he was willing to die, if necessary, for the Church. He did die a martyr. He was willing to devote his whole life and strength to carrying out the orders of his Captain, who was Jesus Christ. The life of a Christian is that of a good soldier. He fights the powers of evil.

No man can live in this world without fighting, Dr. Van De Water said. He cannot stand still. The millennium is not here as yet, and under the existing condition of affairs in the world war is necessary. Nations must be prepared to protect themselves against the encroachments of enemies. There must be also provision made for the enforcement of law and order within the nation's borders. The police and the military are justified in using force when necessary for the public good.

It was church Sunday yesterday for the Twelfth Regiment as well, and nearly 600 of the soldiers marched behind Col. Heman Dowd from the armory, at Columbus Avenue and Sixty-second Street, to the Church of the Messiah, Madison Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street, where at 4 o'clock P. M. the Rev. Roderick Terry, Chaplain of the regiment and pastor of the church, held services. The soldiers were in full uniform, but carried no arms. The officers wore swords, and Chaplain Terry wore his shoulder straps.

Gerrett Smith, the organist, was assisted in the musical programme by the regimental band. The troops marched to their seats in the church to the music of Schubert's "Military March."

Dr. Terry took for his text: "And the King of Israel answered and said, 'Tell him, that not him that girdeth on his harness boast himself as he that putteth it off,'" and told his audience that no matter how well they did their duty as soldiers they must remember that they had also a duty to God to perform. He warned them that no matter how thoroughly equipped an army might be, it could not prevail over an enemy who was under the protection of the Almighty.

The Eighth Regiment attended Holy Trinity Church, Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, yesterday, where the pastor, the Rev. Charles De Witt Bridgman, who is also Chaplain of the regiment, preached the annual sermon.

The regiment, some 600 strong, assembled at the armory, Ninety-fourth Street and Park Avenue, at 3 in the afternoon, and, dressed in parade uniform of dark blue with white facings, and wearing their helmets, marched without arms to the church. Col. Chauncey and his staff headed the column on horseback. The soldiers marched into the church by the wide entrance on One Hundred and Twenty-second Street. They filled the nave of the church and their colors were stood at either side of the chancel.

Rear Admiral A. Leonard C. Bolvie's Naval Cadets, Port of New-York, commanded by Capt. Thomas Murphy, marched from their headquarters, 146 East Eighth Street, yesterday afternoon to Madison Square, where they halted in front of the Farragut Statue and held an outdoor service.

Chaplain Robert Edwards made the opening prayer. Assistant Secretary of the Navy McAdoo then made a brief address to the cadets. He said that he believed that God raised up men at critical periods in the history of nations, as Moses was raised up to deliver the Israelites from bondage and George Washington to lead the American patriots. So in the future, he said, we can trust that the right man will appear at the right time when there is a great National demand for his existence.

The cadets were accompanied by about twenty veterans and were headed by a drum corps.

The Forty-seventh Regiment, Col. Eddy commanding, and the Veteran Association of the same command attended divine services at Christ Episcopal Church, Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, last night. The sermon was delivered by the Rev. J. H. Darlington, the rector of the church and the Chaplain of the regiment.

St. Lucy's R. C. Church Dedicated.

The new edifice of St. Lucy's Roman Catholic Church, at Grove and Fifteenth Streets, Jersey City, was dedicated yesterday by Bishop Wigger. It was crowded. Farmer's Jubilee Mass was sung by a special choir. Bishop McQuade of Rochester, N. Y., preached the sermon. The building is of golden brick, Renaissance style, surmounted by a high tower at the northeast corner. The furnishing is of cherry and ash, and the altars are of white Carrara marble. Its cost was $20,000.

Astoria Presbyterians Celebrate.

The fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Presbyterian Church of Astoria, L. I., was celebrated yesterday. The church was decorated with flowers, and the attendance at the morning and evening services was large. The morning services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Charles Park, pastor of the church. At the evening service the Rev. C. D. F. Steinfuhrer, the Rev. Charles M. Belden, the Rev. James A. McMillan, and the Rev. Daniel Van Pelt made addresses.

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Latest French Model,

will commend itself at once to a select clientele.

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CROWDS AT CONEY ISLAND

WEATHER WAS DELIGHTFUL, WITH A COOL SEA BREEZE.

While the Tide Was Out the Bicyclists Rode Up and Down the Beach on the Hard Sand—The Ocean Was Too Cold for Bathing, and Only a Few Hardy Men Ventured In—Beer Was Plentiful and Easily Obtained.

Coney Island opened her arms wide yesterday and received as many visitors as the trains and trolleys could well carry down there. She did her best to entertain them, too, and, judging by the number of people who went there and the late hour they staid, she succeeded very well.

Everything was in full operation, from the Ferris wheel to the wild toboggan slide that rushes at thirty miles an hour through "Dante's 'Inferno' by electric flashlight."

There were comparatively few persons at Coney Island early in the afternoon, but every train and trolley car after 3 o'clock arrived at the island crowded to the steps, and by 5 o'clock the main street and the sands were black with people.

The sea was blue and the tide was out, leaving a wide stretch of hard sand, which the bicyclists especially favored, while from the ocean came a fresh, cool wind that banished heat and kept the crowds in lively movement.

For some the wind was even a little too cool. A man in a light Summer suit and a straw hat strolled down to look at the surf. He took his coat off, and, throwing it on the sand, arranged himself comfortably on top of it. Then he shaded his eyes with his straw hat and prepared to nap. But the wind soon had him on his feet again, with his coat on and its collar turned up.

"Whew! This is Coney Island on ice," he said, as he started off at a brisk pace to increase his circulation.

It was amusing to watch the new-comers arrange themselves comfortably on the sand at full length. Then, just as soon as they were settled, the wind would come whistling along causing them to get on their feet again, muttering unkind and bitter things about Coney Island weather.

The bloomer girls, of course, were out in force in every variety of costume. They rode up and down the sands, just skirting the water and dodging out of the way of the bigger waves, which seemed maliciously to rush at their wheels.

Crowds gathered at the land ends of the ropes that have been run out into the surf for the bathers. The bicyclists on the beach had to duck pretty low to get under these ropes, and now and again some one at the ropes' ends would give them a shake and a turn, the ropes would swing, and the rider and his wheel would come to a dead stop or else go head over heels on the sand.

The few men who were hardy enough to bathe staid but a short time in the surf, and not a single woman ventured even to wet her feet.

Altogether, the heat of the sun was more than counteracted by the freshness of the wind, and there was a general feeling that Coney Island, after all, was not quite ready to do justice to her Summer Sunday crowds.

Along the main street, however, the throngs were too numerous to count. The restaurants did a rushing trade, and the briskness of the air caused a demand for sandwiches far in excess of the number that had been prepared to meet the requirements of the Raines law. Beer was plentiful, and thirsts were equal to the occasion.

Two quite serious accidents occurred during the afternoon. David Keating of 32 State Street, Brooklyn, fell from the Ariel Slides and sustained a compound fracture and dislocation of the right forearm. He was attended by Dr. John Ward, and removed to his home by his brother. George Lee, an employe of the Sea Beach Palace, fell from a rafter, where he was decorating the dome of the palace, and broke his wrist, besides incurring serious internal injuries. This case was also attended by Dr. Ward.

Bicycle Policeman Finn had all he could do to keep wheelers from "scorching" on the Ocean Parkway cycle path. Three arrests were made. James Levy and Harry Baris, both of 144 Madison Street, New-York City, rode a tandem too fast, and gave the policeman quite a chase before he was able to overtake them. Johnson Bornell of 84 Irving Place, Brooklyn, was taken into custody also for too fast riding and insolence to the police when he was ordered to diminish his speed.

Several alleged pickpockets were apprehended, but inasmuch as those who had been robbed did not make a complaint, they were held only on a charge of vagrancy.

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Sale terminates May 29th.

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NOTICE TO PUBLISHERS

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CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—Mercondino Secondo, a driver for the wholesale wine house of G. Brignoli, 248 and 250 West Broadway, was held in $500 bail by Magistrate Cornell, in Yorkville Police Court yesterday, charged with technical assault in having run down James Evans, 26 years old, of 247 West Thirtieth Street, at Eighth Avenue and Fifty-sixth Street, at 5:30 o'clock on Saturday evening. Evans, whose left leg was lacerated by the hoofs of the defendant's horse, was sent to Roosevelt Hospital and thence to his home. He was unable to appear in court. Secondo said Evans ran into him, and that he was not to blame. He was held pending the appearance of Evans in court. His employer furnished bail.

—Anna Doti, who was a steerage passenger on the steamship Burgundia, which arrived from Naples yesterday, died during the voyage, on May 11, and was buried at sea. The woman had showed symptoms of insanity, and it had been necessary to confine her. She died without regaining her reason. The Burgundia brought 955 steerage passengers.

—Park Policeman Henry found an old man wandering around at the Seventy-ninth St. and Fifth Av. entrance to Central Park shortly after noon yesterday. He was unable to give any account of himself beyond saying, in answer to the policeman's questions, "James Brown, sixty-eight years old, and I am sorry I have no money." He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

—William Allen of No. 42 Greenwich Street, while riding a bicycle on Bedford Avenue, near Prospect Place, Brooklyn, yesterday, came into collision with a carriage driven by George C. Howe of No. 1,245 Dean Street, and was thrown to the ground. His chin was fractured, but after being attended by a surgeon he was able to go home.

—Andrew Anderson, the longshoreman from East New-York who fell into the hold of the ship R. Thomas while unloading her cargo on Saturday morning, sustaining a fracture of the skull, died in Gouverneur Hospital early yesterday morning. He leaves a wife and three children.

—The last meeting of the New-York City Indian Association will be held at 10:30 o'clock this morning in the parlor of the Broadway Tabernacle.

—St. Cecile Lodge, No. 568, F. and A. M., will confer the second degree to-morrow afternoon at 1:30 o'clock in the Tuscan Room, Masonic Hall.

Brooklyn.

—John Shutkawski, forty-two years old, of 99 North Fifth Street, Brooklyn, died at his home yesterday from injuries received Saturday by falling down stairs. He fell down the stairs at 96 North Fifth Street twice, and then walked home. After dinner he drank several glasses of beer and retired. Coroner Nason believes death was due to apoplexy.

—Nellie Bresnahan, three years old, of 198 Floyd Street, died in the Cumberland Street Hospital yesterday from the effects of burns received at her home Saturday. Her father was sleeping and the little child, in feeling in his pockets, found some matches, which she ignited, and so set her clothing on fire.

—Fire was discovered early yesterday morning in the two-story frame stable at 333 Bergen Street, and two horses owned by Connor Brothers, and valued at $300, were burned to death. The damage to the property was $300, and the adjacent property was damaged to the extent of $600.

—Two cars on the Bensonhurst trolley line were in collision at Bay Ridge and Stewart Avenues at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. There were six passengers on the cars, all of whom were shaken up, but no one was injured. The cars were somewhat damaged.

—George Dilger of 282 Wallabout Street notified the Coroner that he found his six-month-old child Grace dead in bed when he awoke yesterday. He said he thought he had rolled over the child while sleeping.

—During the week ended at noon Saturday there were in Brooklyn 447 deaths, the death rate being 20.38 in every 1,000 of the population. There were also 103 marriages and 309 births.

—Helen Roseberg, five years old, of 169 Wyckoff Street, Brooklyn, fell out of the second-story window of her home yesterday and was killed.

—The Fourteenth Regiment War Veteran Association will hold its annual campfire this evening at the Pierrepont Assembly Rooms.

—The Manufacturers' Association will meet at the Pouch Mansion this evening.

—The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen will meet this afternoon.

Jersey City.

—Chief of Police Murphy, who has been in Atlanta, Ga., attending the convention of the Chiefs of Police of the United States and Canada, returned home yesterday. He says the visiting Chiefs, especially those from the North, received a hearty welcome. He thinks that one important result of the convention will be to simplify extradition proceedings between the States, if not between the United States and Canada.

—Mrs. Mary Brody, who keeps a saloon at Second and Brunswick Streets, closed the place Saturday at midnight. After locking the doors, and as she was going to her rooms up stairs, a young man stopped her and asked her the time. Then he threw his arm around her neck, choked her, and stole from her pocket $90. When released Mrs. Brody screamed for help, but the thief had escaped.

—Douglass Evans, who said he was a real estate agent, but refused to give his residence, sat down on the steps of the Second National Bank early yesterday morning to wait for a trolley car. He fell asleep, and when he awoke an hour later he found that some one had stolen a diamond stud from his shirt.

—Michael Kewinski, twenty-five years old, of 112 Essex Street, went to the Central Railroad grounds yesterday to see a game of baseball. Before he had been on the grounds ten minutes a ball struck him in the face and broke his nose. He was taken home.

Russian Dirt.

From The Century Magazine.

One has heard of Russian dirt: Moscow is its highest expression, I'm sure. Our baker is excellent, (what a kalatch for breakfast this morning!) but he has been put into prison twice for having such a dirty shop. In Russia! What must it have been! This beautiful house was discovered to be in a state of filth. Eight muzhiks were sent for, and two women, and they and St. Petersburg servants set to work yesterday. The superintending is difficult; for the men in Russia—noble creatures!—will not scrub, neither will they wash windows; and they needed much persuading, precept, and example.

All this talk about the wheel having come to stay means; dress for it.

Here's the place.

Boys' suits, $7.50 to $12—for boys as young as eight.

Men's, $12 to $18—breeches sold separately.

Caps to match.

Shoes, stockings, belts, sweaters, and bicycle scarfs.

Both ends and the middle provided for.

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HIGH-CLASS FICTION

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES

will present to its readers a choice selection of short stories written by the foremost authors of the day. These stories will be printed consecutively for three to six days, depending upon their length.

The list of writers includes:

Owen Wister, Mary E. Wilkins,
Anthony Hope, A. Conan Doyle,
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Bret Harte, Frank R. Stockton,
J. M. Barrie, Beatrice Harraden;
Amelia E. Barr, Joel Chandler Harris,
Grant Allen, Julian Hawthorne,
and Many Others.

"The Cause of the Difficulty,"

By JOEL CHANDLER HARRIS,

NOW RUNNING.

May.
19—"The Cause of the Difficulty," Joel Chandler Harris.
20—"The Cause of the Difficulty," Joel Chandler Harris.
21—"Miss Peekskill's Spirometer," Julian Hawthorne.
22—"Miss Peekskill's Spirometer," Julian Hawthorne.
23—"An Indiana Campaign," Stephen Crane.
25—"An Indiana Campaign," Stephen

Monday
May 18-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-10

HURTING PUBLIC CREDIT

McKINLEY'S SUSPICIOUS SILENCE A BARRIER TO FOREIGN GOLD.

Since His Nomination Has Become Almost a Certainty There Has Been a Radical Change for the Worse in Gold Export—Fear of Another Crisis Because of the Uncertainty as to Our Future Financial Policy.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—The public credit is feeling keenly the effects of McKinley's suspicious silence on the financial issue, and is likely to feel it more during the next month, unless some sort of declaration for the gold standard can be worried out of him.

The tables which are made up daily at the Treasury, showing the character of the gold losses at the New-York Sub-Treasury, show a radical change during the last two or three weeks, since McKinley's nomination became almost a certainty. The change is in the direction of exports of gold. The losses of gold were heavy enough during January and February, after Secretary Carlisle's advertisement for bids for the new bonds, and they justified to some extent the assertion of the supporters of the syndicate contract of last year, that that was the only proper method of permanently maintaining the reserve. These losses, which footed up, according to the daily reports of legal-tender redemptions, $16,938,641 for January and $21,063,192 for February, fell during March to $7,869,667, and during April to $7,389,498. The losses during the last two months just about balanced receipts for the bonds, indicating that the delayed payments for the bonds were made directly or indirectly by gold obtained from the Treasury.

The practical completion of the bond payments, leaving only $417,988 due to-morrow, might have justified the belief that large redemptions of legal-tender notes in gold would cease. This has not been the fact. The redemptions for sixteen days of May have been $12,765,828, or at a higher rate than the redemptions at any other time since the advertisement of the new bonds. These redemptions have been, moreover, almost entirely for export, which was not the case during the preceding four months. The redemptions for domestic purposes have declined to a mere trifle. They were $133,000 Friday and $51,100 to Saturday. They would not average much larger than during the early months of the syndicate contract, if it were not for the export movement which has set in since attention was generally attracted to the ambiguous attitude and the silent lips of the leading Republican candidate for the Presidency.

The dangers indicated by such a situation as this are many-sided. While Gen. Grosvenor and other McKinley leaders are sneering at the New-York stock brokers because they are ordered by their foreign correspondents to sell American securities before the United States goes to the silver basis, intelligent students of the situation fear another period of business paralysis resulting from the loss of foreign capital and another crisis in the administration of the Treasury gold reserve.

The class of Republicans who have spent the last three years rejoicing at every indication of business depression, because they could lay it on the Administration, will not be much disturbed at the prospect of another bond issue or another panic. They may begin to realize, however, if the danger becomes acute, that Mr. McKinley, if elected under such conditions, will have a bigger contract on his hands than his shrewdest advisers can well handle. He may find that, as "the advance agent of prosperity," he will play to empty houses and an exceedingly bad business.

It has been the expectation that no further issue of bonds would be required during the present Administration. It is doubtful if another issue is made, unless under the compulsion of extreme necessity. President Cleveland is no more afraid of the political effects of a bond issue than he has been heretofore, although he has been assured again and again that it is destroying the Democratic party in the agricultural States. The danger that is now feared is financial rather than political. The bond issues have reached a point where the cash balance accumulated in the Treasury is $268,161,760. The issue of another block of bonds, amounting with the premium to a cash value of $111,000,000, would carry this accumulation of idle currency to $379,000,000.

Congress has stubbornly refused to authorize the President to cancel and retire the legal-tender notes redeemed, which are now held in the Treasury to the amount of about $118,000,000, and their presence is likely to afford an irresistible temptation to reckless extravagance during the short session of Congress next Winter. Either one of two results may then follow to the currency. The great accumulation in the Treasury may cause a stringency, which will hamper business, or the disbursement of the amount in excess of extravagant appropriations may neutralize the effect of a bond issue by pouring the legal-tender paper again into the channels of circulation.

There would be no occasion to fear stringency if monetary conditions in the United States were subject to natural law. Foreign gold, which is accumulated in European depositories to the point of bursting, would fill the vacuum created in this country by the locking up of Government paper. The difficulty is that high interest rates and scarcity of money fail to operate as an attractive force to foreign gold, while the candidate of one of the great political parties points proudly to his record in favor of free silver coinage, and is silent as to any change of views, and a large element in the other party insists that it will pledge the party in its National platform to the free coinage of silver without the co-operation of any other nation.

GROSVENOR'S FINAL BULLETIN.

He Tells Why McKinley Keeps His Financial Views to Himself.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Gen. Grosvenor gave out his final bulletin to-night. In it he says:

Last week closed the election of delegates to the St. Louis Convention, and McKinley was indorsed by all the States which expressed an opinion during the week—Washington, Wyoming, West Virginia, and North Carolina. The free-silver States, of course, refused the indorsement of McKinley, and their delegates are uninstructed as to persons, but they have received peremptory orders as to principles. There are now elected 918 delegates, but 4 in Arizona, 4 in New-Mexico, and 4 in Oklahoma must depend upon the future action of the National Convention for seats in that body, the official call authorizing them to elect only two delegates in each of the Territories.

The following States have elected either solid McKinley delegations or delegations with a majority of McKinley men, so that it may be conceded that McKinley's followers will control these States, to wit: Alabama, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New-Jersey, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming. The same is true of the Territories of Arizona, New-Mexico, and Oklahoma. Only three of these States have contests for the entire delegations, and throwing them out, there would be left 29 McKinley States and Territories to elect members of the Committee on Credentials.

Gen. Grosvenor figures up a total of 502 votes for McKinley, including, however, some that are contested, and in respect to this he says:

If all the contested delegates in all of the States which are for McKinley are thrown out, and the votes of the contesting delegates given solidly to some other candidate, it will not affect the result. I stand by my estimate of more than two weeks ago, that if there shall be a complete roll call McKinley will have 600 votes.

In conclusion, Gen. Grosvenor says:

The support accorded to Gov. McKinley in the country at large has been greatly intensified during the week, and strong assurances of support have come from men who up to this time have supported other candidates. The attack upon McKinley emanating from New-York upon the question of money has aroused a great deal of very bitter feeling among the distinguished Republicans in the East—men who believe that when the fight has been fairly made and triumphantly won by one candidate the friends of other candidates should not join to weaken the victor before the people.

But the friends of Gov. McKinley have no complaints to make from this point of view, for the reason that the assaults upon the Governor have had the effect to rally to his support a strong column of valuable friends.

The success of Major McKinley has been brought about by the unprecedented devotion of the masses of the party. They look upon him as their representative, and their friend and exponent of the principles which they advocate, and while this is true, the conservative business man of the country have confidence in Major McKinley also.

One of the unwritten rules of political campaigns which has seldom been violated by any candidate for the Presidency, is that the candidate shall not make a platform. The violation of this rule cost Henry Clay the Presidency, and from that time to this no man has violated it with impunity.

No man's friends have a right to call upon him to foreshadow the party's platform, much less would any candidate be permitted, under any circumstances whatever, to answer the interrogatories of a cabal of his enemies, a combination formed within his own party and outside of his own party—a conspiracy of bosses and Democrats—to force from him a declaration as to what the platform ought to be. A man who would fall into the manipulation of such a conspiracy would be totally unfit to be President of the United States.

Major McKinley will respond to the platform, but he will not dictate what the platform shall be.

This statement means, of course, that McKinley does not care what the St. Louis platform may be—give him the nomination for the Presidency and anybody may make the platform who will.

The opposition to McKinley has not thought it worth while to get out a bulletin to-day. While the Republicans who consider McKinley's nomination a result to be prevented have ceased to compare figures with Grosvenor, they insist that McKinley is still far from sure of a majority of the delegates to the St. Louis Convention. If the reputations of Clarkson and Platt as political prophets were better their announcements would be more interesting and impressive. As it is, there does not seem to be much reason to believe that the control of the National Committee for the temporary organization will prevent the McKinley men from outnumbering the others when it shall come to the permanent organization.

Reports of a nature to disquiet some Republicans are heard from Missouri. That State is set down for McKinley, and it is plain the delegates were chosen for the Ohio man. But it is known that Mr. Filley does not like McKinley. An intimation has been thrown out that the Missouri men will be glad to discover the carefully concealed rupture in the Ohio delegation and are willing to promote it if it shall develop any tendency to desert the favorite son and take up a man in whose financial soundness there would be confidence.

In spite of all assurances to the contrary, it is asserted by Ohio men of good reputation, and by friends of McKinley, that there is infidelity to the Ohio man in the Ohio delegation, and that the delegation ultimately will occupy the usual position of Ohio toward its favorite sons.

To Put a Stop to "Crap" Playing.

In the Essex Market Police Court yesterday Magistrate Wentworth said the Board of City Magistrates had agreed to inflict heavy penalties on boys found playing "craps." Two boys who were arrested yesterday morning were arraigned before him. To their parents the Magistrate said: "The City Magistrates have agreed to do everything in their power to break up this game, and to inflict fines of from $5 to $10 on persons caught playing it. It is a growing evil in this city, and small boys are constantly playing it. It is the stepping stone to professional gambling, and many boys have been ruined by it." He then let the boys off with a fine of $1 each.

Clever Thief Gets $20.

A smooth-faced, well-dressed man called at the bakery at 272 Smith Street, Brooklyn, Saturday night, and asked the cashier to give him two ten-dollar bills for twenty single bills. She counted the small bills and found but $19. The man said he would get the other dollar, and, taking the $19, put them in his pocket. Then taking the two ten-dollar bills he pretended to put them in an envelope, which he sealed. He asked the woman to keep the envelope until his return with the other dollar. When he failed to return the envelope was opened, and was found to contain only a piece of paper.

UNIVERSALISTS TO MOVE

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY BUILDINGS SOLD.

Present Place of Worship, Bought in 1866 for $40,000, Has Been Sold for $625,000—Fourth Universalist Society Was Organized in 1838—The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Eaton Reviews the Church's History and Urges It to Renewed Vigor.

In the Church of the Divine Paternity the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Eaton yesterday delivered a sermon on "The Forward Movement," taking his text from Exodus, xiv., 15: "Go forward." In his sermon Dr. Eaton referred to the sale of the church in which the service was being held, as in line with the forward movement, and the law of progress in the intellectual and spiritual world, as well as in the world of affairs. He said there were churches in this city, beautiful and honored, that were still in their theological swaddling clothes; that had not yet cast off the fetters of the traditions of the past that bound them, and were not yet in the upper steps.

"The Church that is not advancing is dead. The Church that does not see the new demands, the broader kingdom, and that will not walk through the broader door to the larger kingdom is not worthy of the name of a Christian Church," he said.

Dr. Eaton said he had used that text because the church in which he had ministered for fifteen years had arrived at a critical point in its history, and had recognized the central law of growth. He then reviewed the history of the Fourth Universalist Society from the time of its foundation, in September, 1838, to its entering the present church, in 1866. He said a new centre had been created, and that of the members of the congregation at present only nine families lived on the east side below Forty-second Street, and the minority were on the west side below Fifty-ninth Street. He said the committee had taken the step of selling the present property in order that the church might enlarge its philanthropic work, and that its members had heard the voice of God, which told them that working, and not alone preaching, was necessary in the church.

"We will not say," said Dr. Eaton, "as did that eminent Englishman, 'What has posterity done for me, that I should do anything for posterity?' We owe to those who have worked for us great gifts of energy and privilege, and we will give similar debts to our descendants."

Dr. Eaton spoke of the tender and hallowed memories that clung to the old church, and said: "I believe if we are only wise from now on, we have made the wisest move in our history. We leave here not because we are bankrupt, without or within, but because we believe we can do a larger work for God and man."

The speaker drew a beautiful picture of what the new church would be, its splendid endowment, and the interest, renewed and enlarged, that would be taken in work.

"I urge upon you," he said, "the necessity of working in unity. There may be differences of opinion, but we will find the way of working together. Remember that it is to be your church, that you are to give it to God, and to receive it back from God filled with His spirit and devoted to the cause of humanity."

Dr. Eaton paid a glowing tribute to the late Dr. Chapin. After the prayer he announced that worship would be held in the church for at least another year, which time it was thought the new chapel would be ready, and that the church would be ready in a year from next Fall. The site has not yet been selected, but there will be a meeting in the near future to decide upon one.

The present church buildings were sold a short time ago for $625,000.

The Rev. Dr. Chapin was more prominently identified with the development and prosperous growth of this church than was any one of its former pastors. The former congregation, of thirty members, held services in the Apollo Rooms, in lower Broadway, in 1838, under its then pastor, the Rev. William Whittaker, and organized under the name of the Fourth Universalist Society. The congregation moved to the temple of the New Jerusalem Church, in Pearl Street, a short time afterward. There it worshipped for six months, and then took a larger building in Duane Street, near Chatham Street, now Park Row. A year after moving to that place the Rev. J. D. Williamson became pastor, and continued his connection with the church for three years. It was during Mr. Williamson's pastorate that the society reorganized under its present name, the Church of the Divine Paternity.

It was not long after the reorganization that the congregation moved to the lecture room of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, but it remained there only a short time and then took a new church in Elizabeth Street, near Hester Street. The Rev. Moses Ballou then became pastor, but he was soon succeeded by the Rev. Thomas L. Harris, who served until 1852, when the Rev. Dr. Chapin became pastor.

Soon after Dr. Chapin's installation the congregation moved to Murray Street, and thence to Dr. Bellows's church, in Broadway. The congregation occupied the present church in 1866, having paid $40,000 for the site, which was then thought to be an exorbitant price to pay for property so far up town.

The movement to dispose of the present property was begun several years ago. The Chairman of the Board of Trustees, in the latter part of 1893, said that $650,000 had been offered for the property, and it was declined. He advised the congregation to accept $700,000.

It was Dr. Chapin's strong individuality and fervid oratory that attracted large numbers of persons, and made the church prosper. He obtained widespread attention by his speech before the Peace Convention at Frankfort-on-the-Main in 1850. He was born in this State, and received his degree of Doctor of Divinity from Harvard University. He died in 1880.

The Rev. Dr. C. H. Eaton, Dr. Chapin's successor, is an adopted son of E. D. Draper of Roxbury, Mass., and is the son of the Rev. Henry A. Eaton of Worcester, Mass., who died when Dr. Eaton was still a child. He was graduated from Tufts University, and his first church was at Palmer, Mass., where he was influential in erecting a church building. While there he was called to this city and accepted the charge of the Church of the Divine Paternity.

A TREAT FOR MUSIC LOVERS.

Concert of People's Choral Union and Singing Classes.

The fourth annual concert by the People's Choral Union of New-York and the People's Singing Classes, organized and developed by Frank Damrosch, that was given last evening at Carnegie Hall, was a treat to a large audience.

To Frank Damrosch must be given the credit of developing the musical taste and the knowledge of correct technical singing among the working classes of the generation that has just attained womanhood and manhood. It was he who first originated the idea of giving lessons in singing to the young women and young men who toiled all through the week, believing that their knowledge of good singing would gradually develop a desire for all that was beautiful and elevating. He announced some four years ago that he would begin to give lessons in vocal music to girls and young men on Sunday afternoons in the large hall in Cooper Institute. These lessons were to be almost entirely free, as only a small admission fee of 10 cents was to be charged to defray the expenses of hiring the hall.

The very first lesson showed that Mr. Damrosch's scheme was a success. The hall was almost entirely filled with eager aspirants. He began by teaching them the first elements. The numbers of the applicants increased very rapidly, and other halls in different parts of the city, east and west, were engaged for the steadily increasing numbers of scholars. Mr. Damrosch gave most of his attention to the pupils at the Cooper Institute, and appointed teachers for the other halls, although he every Sunday visited at least one of the other halls to see how the pupils there were getting on. Those of them who did not show an aptitude for good singing were after several lessons told that they need not come any more, and their places were filled by new-comers. Classes were formed, and the more progressive pupils were promoted. Mr. Damrosch has already taught over 2,000 young persons to sing well.

The concert last evening began with an overture, "Midsummer Night's Dream," from Mendelssohn, and then 1,400 voices of the advanced and elementary classes united in a hymn of thanks arranged for chorus and orchestra by Kremser. After this the elementary classes sang "Resolute Lovers," by Hauptmann, and the Welsh national melody, "Men of Harlech." This was followed by "Song of the Shemites," "Song of the Hamites," and "Song of the Japhetites," by the People's Choral Union and the advanced classes, and "A Calm Sea and a Prosperous Voyage," from Beethoven. This ended the first part of the programme. The second part included "Ring Out, Wild Bells," by L. Damrosch; a Norwegian melody, "Lo, How a Rose E'er Blooming," Psalm CXIV., and the "Kaiser Marsch," in which all the classes joined. There will be another concert this evening.

PROTECTION FOR FOOD ANIMALS

They Must Be Well Treated in Transportation and in Stock Yards.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—The Department of Agriculture has issued the following general order to Inspectors:

It is the desire of this department that the influence of all employes should be used, so far as is warranted by the law, for the purpose of securing the humane treatment of animals in transportation and in the stock yards. Depriving animals of food and drink for unusual periods and beating and worrying them are practices calculated to make the animal feverish and its meat unwholesome, and should be discountenanced and prevented. You will therefore give such instructions to your subordinates as will insure careful treatment of any animals which they may be called upon to handle, and as will also lead them to use their influence for the same end with all other persons with whom they come in contact.

You will please make an investigation of the manner in which animals are transported and handled by the railroad companies and stock yards which come under your observation, and make such suggestions as may occur to you, with a view to improve the service and protecting animals from undue suffering or cruelty. Injured animals, which are evidently suffering severe pain, should be promptly reported to the humane societies, unless the owner or the stock-yard company properly cares for them within a reasonable time.

Hackmen Have a Grievance.

At yesterday's meeting of the Central Labor Union Delegate Maher of the Liberty Dawn Association of Coach Drivers made a complaint. He said that by a recent ordinance of the Board of Aldermen people must walk to a hack stand before they can hire a cab. If people opposite to a hotel hailed a cab and were driven anywhere, the driver was liable to be arrested and fined.

Three members of the union, continued Maher, were arrested for this reason last week, and were fined $5 each. He asked the Central Labor Union to do something for the hackmen. The meeting thereupon directed the Secretary to write to the Board of Aldermen and ask them to repeal the obnoxious ordinance.

Another Plagiarist.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Smiler—That text that Dr. Neeley used this morning was a good one.

Gruff—Seems to me I've heard something like it before.

Smiler—Why, it's from the Bible, of course.

Gruff—Humph! I though so!

PEEKSKILL'S GREAT TREES

OAKS AND ELMS THAT BEAUTIFY RESIDENTIAL STREETS.

Incidents of Historical Interest Are Connected with Some of Them—Upon One Daniel Strang Was Hanged During the Revolutionary War, and the Limb from Which He Was Suspended Was Made into Walking Sticks.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., May 17.—A great many columns have been written about the famous Charter Oak. But there are other large and equally interesting trees scattered about the country that have a local history, if they are not so famous abroad. There is a number of trees in and about this place which have not been much written about, yet whose history and description is of no meagre interest. There is not another village along the Hudson that can boast of larger and handsomer trees than

The Academy Oak.

Tree on Which Daniel Strang Was Hanged, Peekskill, N. Y.

Peekskill. There are a number here which for many years have been conspicuous landmarks.

One of the most famous is the "Old Oak" at the Academy. One of the principal streets in the village, Oak Hill Street, is named after this sturdy oak. It is situated just in the rear of the main building of the Peekskill Military Academy, at the edge of the parade ground. About its base is a sodded mound, while its sturdy limbs and branches extend over the lower roofs of the old academy. In recent years, under its shade has stood many a soldier of National fame, such as Gen. Sherman, Gen. Schofield, Gen. Howard, and a host of lesser lights, when they have visited the academy and reviewed the battalion. Besides these there have been men well known in civil life. Both State and National Senators and Representatives have stood or sat in its gracious shade.

The principal interest clustering about it is due to the part it played in the Revolutionary War.

It was from a limb of this tree, considerably over 100 years ago, that Daniel Strang, an emissary of Gen. Clinton, was summarily strung up after a drum-head court-martial had convicted him of inveigling men to New-York for enlistment in the British Army. It is said that this fatal limb was cut off and made into walking sticks, one of which may be found in an old homestead not far from here.

The Giant Oak.

North Division Street, Peekskill, N. Y.

On North Division Street, just south of Phoenix Avenue, stands a giant oak. It measures at the ground 11 feet 10 inches in circumference. Six feet above ground it has a girth of but 5½ inches less. This tree has stood there from time immemorial. Recently, when the street was to be widened and improved by the village authorities, it was thought by them that the tree should be cut down. But a public sentiment was aroused, and after repeated protests the Board of Village Trustees decided to allow the old oak to stand, and they built the sidewalk around the tree.

Not far from this tree is a sycamore with a girth of 11 feet 9 inches. This tree is near the famous "Soldiers' Spring," where, tradition says, a soldier was shot and killed while drinking from its sparkling waters during the Revolutionary War.

Fronting the residence of David Barger, at the intersection of North Division Street and Highland Avenue, is a triple sycamore, which at its base the girth is 10 feet 4 inches. The northwest trunk measures 5 feet, the southwest trunk 5 feet, and the southeast 5 feet 7 inches. The three trunks are almost perfect cylinders, and are very symmetrical.

There is an elm tree in Cortlandt Street which is 10 feet 6 inches in circumference, and one of the same species, fronting on North Division Street, in front of St. Peter's Rectory, marks the tape at 14 feet 6 inches. The larger of the trees in front of the First Presbyterian Church is 11 feet 8 inches in circumference.

These are only a few of the many extraordinarily large trees found in this village. There is no other village or city in this State which can boast of more large and handsome trees than can be found along the residential streets of Peekskill.

EVIDENCE UNDER THE FLOOR.

Three Arrests in a Raid on an Alleged Poolroom.

Acting Captain McDermott of the Mercer Street Police Station has been receiving complaints for some time that a poolroom was being conducted at 511 West Broadway. He was never able to secure evidence until Saturday afternoon, when, accompanied by two detectives, he went to the place and managed to get into the suspected room, in the rear of the second floor.

When the police entered they found but three men in the place. There was a telegraph instrument, but no other sign of a poolroom was found until the acting Captain saw some pasteboard sticking out of a crack in the floor. He investigated and found that the boards were loose and that inside the opening left by raising the boards were a number of "top-row" cards, which contained the names of the horses, weights, jockeys, and all other necessary information.

The three men were arrested, and a further investigation was made of the premises. In the rear room was found a hole that had been made in the wall connecting with the clubrooms of the West Side Club, at 513 West Broadway. The hole was large enough to admit the taking of bets, and several men were in the clubrooms. As "The" Allen has had a number of poolrooms at No. 513, the police believe that Allen is behind the poolroom at No. 511.

At the station the prisoners said they were George Lewis of Hackensack, Charles Hands of Staten Island, and Harry Lockwood of Nyack, N. Y. In the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday the three prisoners pleaded not guilty, and Magistrate Mott held them in $1,000 bail each for examination this afternoon.

CELEBRATES FREEDOM FROM DEBT.

Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church Holding a Jubilee.

Trinity Methodist Church, in One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, between First and Second Avenues, has just been renovated at a cost of about $4,000, and the last of the church debt has been paid. With church property worth $200,000 unincumbered, the church is now holding a jubilee. On Saturday night a reception to former pastors was held, at which the Rev. Thomas H. Burch, D. D., of Litchfield, Conn.; the Rev. W. W. Bowdish, the Rev. Benjamin M. Adams of Greenwich, Mass.; the Rev. Merrit Hulbard, and the Rev. William C. Steele were present.

There was a love feast yesterday morning at which the former pastors and the present minister, the Rev. James Montgomery, and the congregation told their experiences and partook of bread and water in fellowship. The Rev. Benjamin Adams preached, Dr. Burch, who was pastor for eleven years; Dr. Steele, and Dr. Montgomery being on the platform.

Dr. Adams took for his text: "He will grant you according to the measure of His glory to be strengthened with might by His Spirit in the inner man." In his sermon he recalled the earlier days of the church when he was its pastor.

In the afternoon a meeting of the Sabbath school was held, at which Dr. Steele presided and the present and former Superintendents spoke. Frank Moss and Messrs. Ullman, Keys, and Sanford being among them. Dr. Burch led a platform meeting at the evening service, and Mr. Goodenough of the Official Board, Frank Moss, and the Rev. Mr. Adams spoke.

MONUMENT TO VOLUNTEER FIREMEN

Erected in the Cemetery of the Evergreens, Brooklyn.

The monument erected to the memory of Brooklyn volunteer firemen was unveiled in the Cemetery of the Evergreens yesterday by Mayor Wurster. The monument is of granite, is about fifteen feet high, and is surmounted by the figure of a fireman carrying a child in one arm and a trumpet in the other. It is in the volunteer firemen's plot. It was erected by the members and the friends of the late Brooklyn (E. D.) Volunteer Firemen's Department.

Ex-Alderman George W. Williams presided at the ceremonies, and the Rev. Cornelius L. Twing offered prayer and then made a short address. Mayor Wurster unveiled the monument. He said it was a fitting testimonial to a great human virtue, and was erected to the memory of men who had laid down their lives for the people, and that these gallant and heroic men could not be too highly eulogized.

The Rev. Father Sylvester Malone also delivered a short address, and ex-Chief John W. Smith gave a history of the old volunteer department. There was singing by a choir and the Rev. Mr. Twing pronounced the benediction.

In Memory of the Rev. Dr. H. Moore.

Rev. Dr. J. L. Campbell of the Lexington Avenue Baptist Church, Harlem, made an address yesterday morning in memory of the late Rev. Dr. Halsey Moore, his predecessor as pastor of the church. Dr. Moore had charge for seventeen years of the church, and it was under his pastorate that the present church building was erected. At the close of Dr. Campbell's address, the congregation adopted resolutions in memory of Dr. Moore. The funeral will be held in Calvary Baptist Church, at 10:30 o'clock this morning.

THE METEOR AND AILSA

LIVELY RACING EXPECTED BETWEEN THEM ON THE CLYDE.

It Will Be the Old Contest Revived of Fife Designs Against Watson's—The Emperor of Germany's Yacht Will Do Lots of Racing This Season — Queen Victoria's Royal Yacht Victoria and Albert Being Fitted for a Cruise.

From Our Special Correspondent.

GLASGOW, May 9.—Much anxiety is expressed over the entry of the German Emperor's Meteor at the Clyde regattas in July. The regattas and racing at Kiel may have sufficient attraction for the Emperor to detain the Meteor in the Baltic, which would be a great misfortune to the Clyde.

The partisans of Fife and Watson in the Clyde have for many years been bitter antagonists, and the point at issue is whether Fife's Ailsa or Watson's Meteor will prove the faster. Ailsa's form in the Mediterranean has given Watson's Britannia a second place, and the hope of Fife's friends is that Meteor will have to fill a similar position. These rely upon Capt. Gomes, the English Captain of the Meteor having no great racing reputation, and by no means a match for the Captains opposed to him.

Queen Victoria is reported to have good taste in various directions, but it cannot be said her good taste extends in the direction of admiring handsome vessels. The royal steam yacht Victoria and Albert is about the ugliest old hulk to be seen on our coast. The yacht is a paddle steamer without a handsome line about her. Her great square stern brings back the look of our frigates built last century, and alongside the German Emperor's handsome steam yacht Hohenzollern Queen Victoria's yacht looks a veritable Noah's Ark.

Since she was built, a generation since, the Victoria and Albert has cost more than her original price, and still remains the same unsightly hulk. The yacht is once more in the hands of the carpenters in the dockyard at Portsmouth for an overhaul that will cost some thousands of pounds to fit her for carrying the Duke of Connaught (Prince Arthur) and his Duchess to St. Petersburg, en route to Moscow, to attend the coronation of the Czar.

Queen Victoria is frequently spoken of as the Queen of the greatest maritime nation the world has ever seen, but why she should persist in owning as her yacht an old-fashioned, out-of-date steam "tub" is past finding out.

The Russian Czar is having a steam yacht built to beat the Hohenzollern in speed and appearance, and when the Victoria and Albert arrives at Cronstadt, what are the naval authorities to think of the Queen of England's ancient vessel? She will not only be condemned for the want of taste in continuing her cruises in a vessel so far out of keeping, but even worse, for the bad taste of sending to St. Petersburg a vessel more or less a national representative, which is quite an antiquarian study.

Following the visit of the famous American schooner America, in 1851, other American schooners enlivened the yachting seasons here by matches between American and British schooner yachts. The American schooner yacht Yampa was the latest of these arrivals and proved quite as fast, if not faster, than any "two-sticker" we had under racing colors. A promised visit from the American schooner yacht Norna, owned by Mr. Weaver, has raised quite a flutter in the English Channel, where nothing can dispel entire faith in the supremacy of English vessels. Amphitrite, owned by Mr. Wells of Bristol, a very successful tobacco manufacturer, is the only racing schooner built in this country for nigh twenty years, and she is not a recent craft. But she was supposed in the Solent to be too good for the Yampa.

The flutter about Norna, however, explains that there is doubt about Amphitrite being fast enough for her. The racing between Yampa and Amphitrite was mainly among the tides and sand banks of the Solent, where the crew on board an English yacht are all local pilots, while the stranger has to be contented with one paid English pilot, who probably cannot be depended on. There still remain one or two schooner yacht matches, but these are mainly confined to the Royal Squadron regatta week and the Royal Squadron "hookers." These matches are sailed under handicaps fixed by the Racing Committee of the squadron and from which there is no appeal.

Details of the number of members belonging to the leading English yacht clubs are published, and compare unfavorably with the Clyde. The Royal Squadron has only 220 members, which is wonderful, since any man with a title is elected, although he may not know a schooner from a cutter. A few members who have big bank accounts and big yachts are elected to help expenses and bring up the tonnage. The Royal Victoria Yacht Club, Isle of Wight, has only 300 members, and the Royal Albert, Portsmouth, 335.

The Royal Southampton has 700 members, but none of the Thames clubs tops this figure. While these are the leading English clubs, the Royal Clyde Club has over 1,000 members, and the other three Clyde clubs, the Royal Northern, Royal Western, and Royal Largs, total up another 1,000. This altogether wipes out the membership of any four English royal yacht clubs, and, notwithstanding the racket made over English yachting in the Solent, explains that the Clyde takes the lead. As for yacht clubhouses, the Royal Clyde clubhouse at Hunter's Pier is just double the size of any other yacht clubhouse in the kingdom.

Pertinent.

From Brooklyn Life.

The Friend—D'Auber says he can paint better than you with his eyes shut.

Palette—Then why doesn't he shut his eyes when he paints?

THE CAUSE OF THE DIFFICULTY.

By JOEL CHANDLER HARRIS.

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SYNOPSIS.

Toog Parmalee has killed the girl whom he has been courting unsuccessfully. Both are residents of Hatch's Clearing, in Georgia. The author suggests that, if you wish an explanation, you go to Hatch's Clearing and inquire of Mrs. Pruett. There you will find her and her husband, Jerd Pruett. Mrs. Pruett will tell you that Toog Parmalee was not crazy, and she will narrate a story which has some curious points of interest, and which bears directly on the case.

PART II.

Everything seems to be a circle within a circle. The circle may be too large or too small to be visible to the naked eye, but it is there, nevertheless. Indeed, it is so much a part of our nature and tastes that they all unite in declaring that the curved line—a definite part of the circle—is the line of beauty. Well, the large circle that we are pleased to call time—in the hope that under that name it will become a straight line and so take us away from many things that are disagreeable and perplexing—brings with it at certain stated and unvarying periods (if we but knew how to measure them rightly) the noxious influences which, when they culminate, we term war.

It was in the sixties, as time goes, when these noxious influences culminated in this vast nursery of manhood, the American Republic. Some of us have already forgotten what the bother was about, never having had very clear ideas as to the occasion of so much desperation. Nevertheless, it will be a long time before some of the details and developments are wiped from our memories. As good luck would have it, Tray Mountain was out of the line of march, so to speak. The great circle encircled it, to be sure, but the noxious vapors were thinner here than elsewhere, so that Tray elbowed its way skyward in perfect peace and security, and would hardly have known that the war was going on but for one event which came like an explosion on the quiet neighborhood. The echo of the explosion, Mrs. Pruett claims, was not heard until Toog Parmalee's pistol went off close to his sweetheart's bosom—and that was only the other day.

Now, the war began gently enough and went along easily enough so far as Tray Mountain was concerned. Its sunsets were not more golden nor its wonderful dawns rosier on that account. The thunders that shook Manassas, and Malvern Hill, and Gettysburg gave forth no sounds in the crags of Tray. If the truth must be told, there are no crags nearer than those of Yonah, or those which lift up and form the chasm of Tallulah, for Tray is a commonplace, drowsy old mountain, and it does nothing but sit warming its sway back in the sun or cooling it in the rain.

But Tray Mountain had one attraction, if no other, and the name of this attraction was Loorany Parmalee. In a moment of high good-humor, Mrs. Pruett remarked that "ef Jerd had any fault in the world it was in bein' too good." Paraphrase this tender tribute, and it would fit Loorany Parmalee to a T. If she had any fault it was in being too handsome. But beauty, it must be borne in mind, is a relative term when you employ it in a descriptive sense. No doubt Loorany would have cut a very unfashionable figure in a group of beautiful girls dressed according to the demands of fashion. She lacked the high color and the lines of refinement that are produced by contact with refining influences; but on the mountain—in her own neighborhood—she was a cut or a cut and a half above any of the rest of the girls. Her eyes were as black as coals, and latent heat sparkled in their depths. Her features were regular, and yet a little hard, her under lip being a trifle too thin, but she had the sweetest smile and the whitest teeth ever seen on Tray Mountain. Her figure—well, her figure was what Nature made it, and that wise old lady knows how to fashion things when she's let alone, and has the right kind of material to work on. She had the leisure as well as the material in Loorany's case, and the result was that the girl in form and in grace belonged to the age that we see in some of the Grecian marbles.

All this is mentioned with proper reserve, and with all necessary allowance for conflicting views and opinions. "Everybody to their taste," as the old woman said who kissed the cow and left her spectacles and one eye hanging on a horn. If those who admire the fanciful toggery that fashion insists on had seen Loorany Parmalee when she was driving the cows home, chunking old Brindle and using a good deal of language with a good deal of laughter—or, worse still, when she was digging for a woodchuck, and trying to keep the dogs from tearing the creature all to flinders, they would have laughed at the suggestion that she was beautiful enough to be put in a picture.

But just reflect over the matter a minute. How many pictures of note, ancient or modern, contain figures that are dressed fashionably? Count on your fingers—leaving out portraits—and give the number. If you live to be a thousand years old you'll never get to your thumb in a count of that kind. And now as to portraits; can you muster a dozen painted by masters of the art in which the painter has not struck a

It Would Have Been Better if He Had Never Met Her.

blow at frills and furbelows by inventing costumes and draperies to suit his own ideas of what is beautiful?

But this is bordering on argument, and, in a matter of this kind, argument always weakens the case of those who employ it. The whole contention comes to this in the end: that, in the right light, and in the foreground of a boulder, with a roguish streak of sunshine whipping across her black hair, her sunbonnet hanging between her shoulders, her right hand lifted as if listening, her lips half parted, and a saucy smile dancing in her eyes, no artist in our day and time has ever conceived a lovelier picture than Loorany Parmalee made. To find its counterpart you will have to hark back to the romantic rascals who laid on the color in old times.

Anyhow, Loorany's beauty was known far beyond the cloud-skirted heights of Tray Mountain. Nocoochee—the Vale of the Evening Star—had heard about it, and was curious, and far away on the banks of the Chattahoochee, in the County of Hall, a young man knew of it, and became "restless in the mind," as Mrs. Pruett would say. This young man's name was Hildreth—Hildreth of Hall, he was called, because there was a Hildreth in Habersham.

Now, it would have been better in the end for Hildreth of Hall if he had never heard of Loorany Parmalee, but small blame should be laid at his door on account of his ignorance; the future was a sealed book to him, as it is to all of us. It was what he knew and what he did that he is to be blamed for—if a dead man can be blamed for anything.

It happened in the Summer of 1863 that Hildreth of Hall was visiting Hildreth of Habersham—there was some matter of relationship between them, and they both concluded to attend the camp meeting that was held every year on Taylor's Range, a small spur that seemed to have been sent down by Tray to inform the Vale of the Evening Star that it could spread out no further in that direction. Nocoochee was polite and agreeable, and went wandering off westward, where it stands to-day, the loveliest valley in all the world. But Taylor's Range so far caught the infection from the valley as to permit its top to spread out as level as a table, and on this table the Christians pitched their rude tents and built them a rough tabernacle, and here they held their yearly camp meeting.

To this meeting in 1863 came Hildreth of Hall and his kinsmen. Hither also came a number of people from Hatch's Clearing, and among them Loorany Parmalee. The old people had come to pray, but the youngsters had come to frolic, and the gayest of all was Loorany Parmalee. There were girls from the villages roundabout, as well as girls from the valley, and some of these made believe to laugh at Loorany, but the laugh was against them when they

So Mrs. Pruett Watched Loorany.

saw the boys and young men flocking after her. Mrs. Pruett had more than half promised to keep an eye on Loorany, and she did her best, but how can a pious, maimed lady keep up with a good-looking girl when she is at an age when she is less a woman and feels more like one than at any other stage of her existence? Mrs. Pruett tried good humoredly to put a curb on Loorany, but the lass laughed and shook the bridle off, and no

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States District Court.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Held in Room 40 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

113—Clyde Steamship Company vs. steamship Guyandotte. 62—Hastorf vs. tug James A. Dumont.

STATE COURTS.

New-York Calendars—This Day.

APPELLATE DIVISION—SUPREME COURT.—Recess until Tuesday, May 19, at 1 P. M.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Pryor, J.—Motion calendar called at 11 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte matters.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Smyth, J.—Motions.

Demurrers.—Nos. 181, 183, 187.

Preferred Causes.—Nos. 3021, 2978, 2980, 2997, 2964, 3041. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Beekman, J.

Law and Fact.—Nos. 2192, 2407, 2108, 2340, 2376. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Andrews, J.—No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—MacLean, J.—Causes to be sent from Part IV. for trial. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Lawrence, J.—Elevated railroad cases. Clear.

SUPREME COURT Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Freedman, J.

Preferred Causes.—Nos. 7213, 7878, 8223, 7285, 7057, 7746, 8069, 8104, 8452, 8369, 8454, 6669, 8402. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Dugro, J.

Nos. 1197, 1410, 2699, 2610, 2616, 2646, 570, 2034, 2464, 2507, 2411, 2430, 2431, 2443, 2451, 2504. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—, J.—No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—McAdam, J.—Causes to be sent from Part III. for trial. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Daly, J.—Causes to be sent from Part III. for trial. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Gildersleeve, J.

Nos. 2461, 2188, 2189, 7696, 295, 6928, 2306, 1081, 1102, 1906, 1849, 8119, 936, 2255, 2401, 4405. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Bookstaver, J.—Causes to be sent from Part VII. for trial. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Fitzgerald, J.—Causes to be sent from Part VII. for trial. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Bischoff, J.—Causes to be sent from Part VII. for trial. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.— —, J.—No day calendar.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Hurd, J.—Civil calendar. Nos. 2, 511, 553, 61, 583, 580, 512, 508, 536, 582, 491, 531, 541, 524, 523, 489, 482, 474, 497, 484, 453, 391, 543, 544, 546, 547, 548, 549, 555, 660, 562, 563, 565, 575, 576, 579, 569, 536.

COUNTY COURT—Part I., Aspinall, J.; Part II., Hurd, J.—Criminal calendar.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.

The wills of Amelia Coffee, William H. Hoepp, Catherine McDougall, Maria M. Wadelton, Edgar Bergen, George W. Seely, Franklin E. Penfold, John D. Shedlock, Mary Scott, Mary Hannah Wyburn, Josiah H. Benton.

The accounting in the estate of Christian Claus, Contested calendar at 10:30 A. M.—No. 37—Will of Rebecca Pratt.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.

Sun rises..4:40|Sun sets..7:13|Moon sets.. ..

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) MAY 18.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Betty	Gibraltar	May 3
El Norte	New-Orleans	May 13
Mohican	Hamburg	May 4
Olympia	Gibraltar	May 3
Philadelphia	La Guayra	May 12

TUESDAY, MAY 19.

Chateau Lafite	Bordeaux	May 6
City of Birmingham	Savannah	May 16
Cuba	Liverpool	May 9
Hudson	New-Orleans	May 13
Iroquois	Jacksonville	May 14
Kensington	Antwerp	May 9
Marian	Hartlepool	May 6
Mohawk	London	May 7
Werra	Genoa	May 7

WEDNESDAY, MAY 20.

Anchoria	Glasgow	May 10
Alamo	Galveston	May 18
Scindia	Gibraltar	May 6
Polano	St. Lucia	May 8
Tay	Hamburg	May 8
Vigilancia	Havana	May 16

THURSDAY, MAY 21.

Advance	Colon	May 14
Brooklyn City	Swansea	May 7
Halle	Bremen	May 9
Hubert	Para	May 9
Norwegian	Glasgow	May 9
Trave	Bremen	May 12

FRIDAY, MAY 22.

Britannic	Liverpool	May 13
Fontabelle	St. Thomas	May 14
Fuerst Bismarck	Southampton	May 15
Marengo	Gothenburg	May 8
Phoenicia	Hamburg	May 10

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destination.	Office.
Havel	May 19	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Allianca	May 20	Colon	29 Broadway.
Hesperides	May 20	W'd Isl'ds.	39 Broadway.
Aivena	May 20	Cape Haiti.	24 State St.
Iroquois	May 20	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Teutonic	May 20	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
St. Paul	May 20	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Friesland	May 20	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Trinidad	May 21	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
Madiana	May 21	W'd Isl'ds.	39 Broadway.
Niagara	May 21	Nassau	113 Wall St.
A. Victoria	May 21	Plymo'th	37 Broadway.
Algonquin	May 22	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Norwegian	May 22	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Colorado	May 22	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Mohawk	May 23	London	4 Broadway.
Werra	May 23	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Anchoria	May 24	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Campania	May 23	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Gascogne	May 23	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Philadelphia	May 23	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Amsterdam	May 23	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Persia	May 23	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Seminole	May 25	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Trave	May 26	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Britannic	May 27	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
New-York	May 27	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Kensington	May 27	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Comanche	May 27	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
F. Bismarck	May 28	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Curacao	May 28	Maracaibo	135 Front St.
S. of Nebraska	May 29	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Iroquois	May 29	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Ethiopia	May 30	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Phoenicia	May 30	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Fulda	May 30	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Umbria	May 30	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Aller	May 30	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Bretagne	May 30	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Veendam	May 30	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Mobile	May 30	London	4 Broadway.
Spree	June 2	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
St. Louis	June 3	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Majestic	June 3	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Westernland	June 3	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Columbia	June 3	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Massachusetts	June 6	London	4 Broadway.
Berlin	June 6	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
City of Rome	June 6	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Bourgogne	June 6	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Lucania	June 6	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Obdam	June 6	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Aurania	June 10	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Germanic	June 10	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
St. Paul	June 10	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Southwark	June 10	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.

Arrived—New-York, Sunday, May 17.

SS La Normandie, (Fr.,) Delonclé, Havre May 9, with mdse and passengers to A. Forget. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 A. M.

SS Andes, (Br.,) MacKnight, Jeremie May 2, via Santa Marta 9th, with mdse to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 6:55 P. M.

SS City of Augusta, Daggett, Savannah May 14, with mdse and passengers to G. M. Sorrel.

SS Galileo, (Br.,) Forth, Hull May 3, with mdse to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 11 P. M. 16th.

SS Taormina, (Ger.,) Fendt, Hamburg May 1, via Havre, with mdse and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:40 A. M.

SS Prins Fredrik Hendrik, (Dutch,) Sibbelee, Paramaribo April 23, via Port au Prince May 11, with mdse and passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 A. M.

SS Batoum, (Br.,) Ward, Philadelphia May 16, in ballast to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:15 P. M. Will load for Cape Town.

SS Roanoke, Boaz, Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Ixia, (Br.,) Churnside, Progreso May 9, with mdse to Thebaud Brothers—vessel to John C. Seager. Arrived at the Bar at 12:20 P. M.

SS Lizzie Henderson, Burton, Philadelphia, with mdse to J. C. Roberts.

SS Roase, (Br.,) Capt. Leary, Santos April 19, via St. Lucia May 9, with mdse to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 1:35 P. M.

SS Seneca, Stevens, Tampico May 9, via Havana, with mdse and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2 P. M.

SS Prussia, (Ger.,) Karlowa, Hamburg May 5, with mdse and passengers to Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 P. M.

Ship Falls of Garry, (of Glasgow,) Lawrence, Sourabaya Dec. 27, via Delaware Breakwater, with sugar to American Sugar Refining Company—vessel to T. Hogan & Sons.

Bark Gemma, (Norw.,) Madsen, Progreso 26 ds, with logwood to order—vessel to master. Is bound to Hamburg, and put into this port short of water.

Bark Antello Galatola, (Ital.,) Scotto, Alexandretta 91 ds, with rags to Seymour Paper Company—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Bound to New-Haven.

Bark Matilde Mignano, (Ital.,) Mazella, Alexandretta Sept. 2, via Cagliari March 17, with licorice root to McAndrews & Forbes—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Phyllis, (Norw.,) Nielson, Sourabaya Nov. 1, via St. Michaels April 11, with sugar to order—vessel to master.

Bark Hornet, (of St. John, N. B.,) Donovan, Guantanamo, via Delaware Breakwater, 25 ds, with sugar to Lawrence Turnure & Co.—vessel to J. W. Parker & Co.

Bark Clementina, (Ital.,) Domestico, Alexandretta 88 ds, with licorice root to McAndrews & Forbes—vessel to John C. Seager.

Bark Marion R. Harrison, (of Philadelphia,) Dasey, St. John, Puerto Rico, via Delaware Breakwater, 18 ds, with sugar to Czarnikow, McDougall & Co.—vessel to A. Dayton & Co.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, at 9:30 P. M., westsouthwest, clear, moderate breeze.

Sailed.

SS Mannheim, for Flushing for orders; Sorrento, for Hamburg.

By Cable.

LONDON, May 16.—SS Fulda, (Ger.,) Capt. Meier, from Genoa for New-York, passed Gibraltar yesterday.

SS La Bourgogne, (Fr.,) Capt. Leboeuf, from New-York, arr. at Havre to-day.

SS Scandia, (Ger.,) Capt. Schmidt, from New-York for Hamburg, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Umbria, (Br.,) Capt. Dutton, from Liverpool, sld. from Queenstown for New-York to-day.

SS Aller, (Ger.,) Capt. Christoffers, from Bremen, sld. from Southampton for New-York to-day.

SS Ethiopia, (Br.,) Capt. Wilson, from Glasgow for New-York, passed Tory Island to-day.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Care of Houses.

CARE OF HOUSE.—By experienced housekeeper; to take care of gentleman's house for the Summer; best of city reference. Mrs. O'Neill, 232 East 32d St.

CARE OF HOUSE.—Two women wish to take care of a private house; references given at the Young Women's Christian Association. H. J., 753 6th Av.

CARE OF HOUSE.—By young Swedish widow care of private house for the Summer; best city references. Care of Mrs. Swanson, 872 East 135th St.

CARE OF HOUSE.—By French lady; to take care of a house for the Summer and as good cook. A. H., 288 7th Av.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as thoroughly competent chambermaid and seamstress; accustomed to sewing with a dressmaker. Present employer's, 130 East 35th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady going abroad wishes to find a situation for her competent chambermaid, whom she can highly recommend. Call Monday, from 10 to 12, at 19 West 24th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or assist with grown children; city reference. Call, two days, at 1,272 Lexington Av., near 86th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a girl as chambermaid; to go in the country; can be seen at present employer's, Monday and Tuesday, after 10 o'clock. 11 West 12th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent chambermaid to assist with waiting; six years' reference. Call at present employer's, Monday, from 10 to 12. 14 East 48th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent American girl as chambermaid; willing to wait on lady. Call, Monday, from 3 to 5, o'clock, at 13 East 47th St., present employer's; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young American girl as chambermaid and seamstress; assist with anything. M. D., Box 400 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid and laundress, or do plain sewing; good reference. Call, Monday, at 147 West 51st St.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady going abroad wishes a situation for her chambermaid and assistant waitress, whom she can highly recommend. Apply, at present employer's, 137 Madison Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent person to do chamberwork and sewing or wait on lady, in private family; good city reference. S. A., Box 339 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By a Protestant young woman; city or country; in private family; best reference. S. S., Box 341 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young Protestant woman as first-class chambermaid and waitress; six years' city reference. R. C., 910 6th Av.; ring third bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a neat girl as chambermaid and to do plain sewing in a private family; city reference. 545 10th Av.; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Competent in duties; good city references. Call, Monday, at 4 West 39th St., from 11 to 1 o'clock.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl to do chamberwork and waiting; nine years' best city reference. 43 East 50th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young American girl as chambermaid; first-class reference. 236 East 46th St., third floor.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—First-class city references. D. L., Box 404 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes a situation for a young Scotch girl as chambermaid and seamstress. 271 Madison Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as chambermaid or parlormaid in private family; best city references. 211 East 26th St., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid or waitress; best city reference. 117 West 51st St., private stable.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady going in country wishes to place a competent chambermaid; will assist in waiting. 30 West 49th St.

Companions.

COMPANION.—By a young lady of good family and education, as companion in a refined family; is proficient in music and French, and is willing to assist in the education of children; would go into the country or travel; highest references given. A. B., Box 200 Times.

COMPANION or PROFESSIONAL NURSE.—Accustomed to ocean travel; would go as companion; familiar with all parts of Europe and this country; not seasick; highest city references. N., Box 325 Times, Up Town.

COMPANION, &c.—An English lady desires position of trust; would act as useful companion to lady, assist with housekeeping, or as governess to young children; highest references. M. A. S., 28 East 56th St., or call Monday.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a first-class cook, in first-class family; understands dinner parties, and first-class baker; city or country; first-class references. 308 West 43d St. Farly's bell.

COOK.—By competent woman in a private family; can be well recommended. Call at present employer's, Monday and Tuesday, 960 Madison Av.

COOK—WAITRESS.—By two girls; together; cook and laundress; waitress and chambermaid; city or country; have best city references. 519 Lexington Av., between 48th and 49th Sts.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; wages, $50; would like to go to Newport. B. A., 405 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook; also second cook (under chef;) with private family. Call Monday, Mrs. Sjoberg, 304 East 55th St.

COOK.—By good cook; willing to assist with plain washing; good reference. Cook, private stable. 2 East 56th St

COOK.—By a Canadian Protestant woman as cook; city reference; good baker. R. K., Box 345 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class French cook; thoroughly understands her duties; best references. Maria, 415 West 31st St., basement.

COOK.—By an excellent cook in a private family; best reference; either city or country; no washing. Call for two days, 152 East 53d St.

COOK.—By a respectable girl as cook in an American family; first-class references. 234 East 77th St., Donohue's bell.

COOK.—By middle-aged Frenchwoman as good cook; every branch; good references. Cook, 217 West 33d St.

COOK.—By an excellent family cook in private family; city or country; good reference from last employer. 434 West 57th St.

COOK.—A lady, who is going to Europe, wishes to procure a situation for her cook, whom she recommends very highly. 342 Madison Av.

COOK.—First-class; in all its branches; country or seaside for the Summer; reference. 144 East 43d St., first floor. M. H.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two Swedish girls; one as cook, the other as chambermaid and waitress; city or country; reference. 491 6th Av.

COOK.—By a respectable Protestant woman as cook in small private family; personal reference. 68 East 56th St.

COOK.—A lady wishes a place for her cook. Call, Monday, after 10 o'clock, at 116 West 58th St.

COOK.—By a good cook; Swedish; city reference. Call, 642 3d Av., near 41st St.; 2d bell.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a highly recommended woman as first-class cook in private family; would take care of house and assist with washing, if necessary, at moderate wages for the Summer months; her last employer can be seen, where she had charge of the house for past years. M., caretaker, 106 West 42d St.

COOK.—By a thorough, competent woman as first-class cook in private family; understands all kinds of cooking; also do marketing; where kitchenmaid is kept; three years' experience from her late employer, who can highly recommend her. M. P., Box 341 Times, Up Town.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By two young girls; one as cook; no objection to do plain washing; other as chambermaid and waitress; good city references; city or country. 230 East 45th St., fourth floor, front.

COOK.—By a competent girl as first-class cook; understands housekeeping and all that pertains to it; small private family; six years' best city references; city or country; no mail; wages, $20 to $25. 310 West 47th St.; ring doctor's bell.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two young girls; one as cook, the other as chambermaid and waitress; in private family; good city reference. Call, for two days, at 236 West 16th St.; ring O'Donnell's bell.

COOK.—A lady wishes to get a place in private family for a good cook, whom she can recommend; country preferred; the cook will be disengaged June 1. 31 East 28th St. Mrs. G. B. Satterlee.

COOK.—By competent person as first-class cook in private family; thoroughly understands her business; excellent baker; reference satisfactory; city or country. Call Monday, 209 6th Av., second floor.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook; competent to take full charge; in private family, where kitchenmaid is kept; economical manager; first-class city reference; last employer can be seen. Young, 243 East 32d St.

COOK.—By a competent person as first-class cook in private family; thoroughly understands her business; excellent baker; reference satisfactory; city or country. Call Monday, 909 6th Av., second floor.

COOK.—A lady wishes a situation for her cook; makes good bread, soups, and desserts; thoroughly trustworthy; two years' reference from present employer; country preferred; to be seen at 54 West 45th St.

COOK.—By A1 Swedish cook; understands fine and plain cooking; excellent dinners and lunches served in style; good baker; best of testimonials from city families; city or country. Karin, 1,242 Broadway.

COOK.—Lady wishes to secure a place for her good, plain cook, whom she can highly recommend; four years' best city reference; present employer can be seen. E. M., Box 330 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—Lady going to Europe desires position for her first-class cook, whom she can highly recommend; competent to take entire charge of kitchen and marketing. M. M., Box 344 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By middle-aged woman; first-class French, Spanish, or American style; best city reference; wages, $40 to $45; country preferred. 1,016 3d Av., first floor.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to place two good Swedish servants—cook and chambermaid. Apply, Monday, between 10 and 1, at 101 Park Av.

COOK.—By a French cook; middle age; understands all branches of cooking; with kitchenmaid; city reference. M. D., Box 348 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By respectable Scotch Protestant young woman as excellent cook; good baker; good city reference; go short distance in country. 319 East 32d St., second floor.

COOK.—By respectable young woman to do cooking and assist with washing in small private family; willing and obliging; best city reference. 203 East 37th St., candy store.

COOK, &c.—By a competent woman, German, as cook and laundress; understands American cooking; private family; city reference. Call Monday, at 342 East 56th St.; letter box 2.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; understands creams, jelly, sherbets, baking, courses of dinners, and entrées; country preferred; good reference. 402 West 32d St.

COOK.—By a first-class plain and fancy cook in a private family; can serve dinners and lunchеons; first-class baker; best reference from last employer. K., Box 293 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—Lady wishes situation for a cook, whom she is glad to recommend. Call at 37 West 58th St., Monday and Tuesday, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

COOK—SECOND GIRL.—By excellent plain cook and laundress; daughter as second girl or child's nurse and sewing; city or country; fare expected. N., Box 392 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a reliable and competent woman; is thorough in all her duties in fine and fancy cooking; city or country; best city reference. K. B., 396 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—First-class; can furnish good English and city reference from prominent families. Call or address, on Monday, before 11 A. M., at basement 2 West 56th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook, where kitchen girl is kept; excellent manager; best city reference. K. S., 152 6th Av.

COOK.—By a very good cook; small family; first-class personal references. A. M., Box 401 Times, Up Town.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a competent woman as laundress or do housecleaning; day or week. 201 East 93d St.; ring janitor's bell.

DAY'S WORK.—By good laundress; by the day or take washing home; city reference. 726 8th Av., third bell.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By a Parisian dressmaker; competent and reliable; late with Worth; highest Paris and city references; street costumes, fancy wrappers, and negligée made up nicely; finest Summer gowns and dresses cut and fitted; waists fitted and sewn from $1.50 up; perfect fit guaranteed; out by day. 40 West 65th St., parlor floor.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent; French; by day; private families; highly recommended; like few more customers or engagement for Summer in private family; terms moderate; perfect fitter. 244 West 38th St.; no postal cards.

DRESSMAKER.—Can give satisfaction in all branches, making perfect a bad fit of others, would like more days out; $3 day. E., Box 285 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class; day or week; evening and street costumes in the very latest styles; terms reasonable; city or country; best reference. H., Box 362 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—By French dressmaker; first-class cutter and fitter; more engagements in private families; $2 daily; latest Parisian models. Ganthier, 1,227 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—Will make dresses at Summer prices; shortest notice; latest styles; by day. 92 Lexington Av.

DRESSMAKER.—Would like a few more customers at home. 362 West 58th St., second floor.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By a highly recommended French lady as nursery governess; capable to instruct in English branches, Spanish, and German; willing to travel or go a distance in the country. M. B., present employer's, 64 East 55th St.

GOVERNESS.—By a refined Parisian governess or useful companion and courier; perfect German, English; understands traveling thoroughly; good seamstress; highest city references. Mademoiselle, 119 East 24th St.

GOVERNESS.—By French lady teacher in private families as governess or companion with refined family traveling; obliging; never seasick; references. Mademoiselle, 15 East 88th St.

GOVERNESS.—By a refined young German as governess or nursery governess for growing children; best references. M. L., 327 West 40th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS or COMPANION.—By a lady as nursery governess or companion in city or country; English, German, French; needlework; take entire charge; experienced; best references. A. M., 576 Bainbridge St., Brooklyn.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a young French lady as nursery governess or companion; competent to take charge of children; excellent references. Mademoiselle R. A., 341 West 30th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By young girl, Catholic American, as nursery governess; references, 176 West 95th St., Durfee's bell.

RESIDENT GOVERNESS.—By a young English girl as resident governess; well educated; neat and attractive. English, Box 209, 152 6th Av.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By first-class housekeeper and manager in fine family, club, or hotel; capable; kind to children; unexceptionable reference; city or country. Housekeeper, 159 West 45th St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By respectable, well-educated German lady; neat; 27 years; to take care of gentleman's house; best references; no objection to children. 2,512 8th Av., Flat 6.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By respectable woman, with daughter, as housekeeper, or to take care of house for Summer; good city reference. M. K., Box 352 Times, Up Town.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a middle-aged woman; or take charge of children; reference. M., Box 332 Times, Up Town.

HOUSEWORK.—By girl lately landed to do housework in private family; no cards. Aus, 213 East 42d St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By Protestant German; speaks English; thoroughly understands all her duties in hairdressing, sewing, packing, &c.; good traveler; best city reference. R. R., Box 403 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By German; speaks English and French; experienced hairdresser, dressmaker, and packer; accustomer to travel; city reference. B. C., 237 East 85th St.

LADY'S MAID.—Understands dressmaking thoroughly; cutting and fitting; good packer; five years' city reference. Call, Monday and Tuesday, at 128 West 52d St.; ring Florentine's bell.

LADY'S MAID.—By an educated North German as lady's maid; also go abroad; good seamstress and hairdresser; best city reference. H. K., care of the Rev. Mr. Renz, 213 East 88d St.

LADY'S MAID.—By first-class Frenchwoman of middle age; seamstress and dressmaker; accustomed to travel; experienced in all her duties; highest reference. Jeanne, 162 West 32d St.

LADY'S MAID.—By French person with ten years' reference from last employer; is a first-class hairdresser, dressmaker, packer, and most expert traveler. P., Box 399 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a North German to lady or grown children; understands dressmaking; good traveler, packer, &c.; excellent references. M. N., 27 Washington Square.

LADY'S MAID.—By a good dressmaker and seamstress; or to work by the day; reference. A. Y., 47 Clinton Place.

LADY'S MAID.—North German; first-class hairdresser and dressmaker; best city references. M. O., Box 329 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By a French person as maid for big children; good reference. 152 West 17th St., candy store.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Lady's Maids.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a respectable North German girl as maid and seamstress; or to growing children; assist with light chamberwork; experience in dressmaking; country preferred; best city references. M. Schling, 349 East 65th St.

MAID.—By a competent Englishwoman; good dressmaker, hairdresser, and packer; accustomed to travel; would not object to the care of a grown child or other light duties; good nurse in sickness; very good city references. W., 981 3d Av., second bell.

MAID.—By competent maid; good hairdresser; dressmaker; speaks French, German, English; packer, traveler; excellent reference; doesn't object to one child. E., 137 East 27th St.

MAID.—By a North German; well educated; speaks French, English; to take care of one child; good needlewoman; best references. E., 137 East 27th St.

MAID.—By a refined North German-American as maid to elderly lady or grown children; neat seamstress; city or country; reference. E. G., Box 286 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By thoroughly experienced maid; good city references; town or country; Scotch Protestant. Maid, care of Mrs. M. Walsh, Throgg's Neck, Westchester, N. Y.

MAID.—By competent young woman as maid and seamstress; willing to make herself generally useful; best city reference. M. C., Box 292 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By experienced traveling maid; speaks several languages; first-class hairdresser; good sailor; excellent references. 35 West 38th St.

MAID.—By a young girl as maid and seamstress. Call, Monday, 16 East 41st St., present employer's.

MAID.—By a young girl as first-class maid and seamstress; willing to assist with light chamberwork; has best city reference. 595 3d Av.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—A lady desires a situation for a young woman as laundress, whom she recommends with pleasure. Apply, on Monday, at 40 West 54th St.

LAUNDRESS.—A lady would like a position for her laundress, whom she can highly recommend; would assist with chamberwork. 164 Lexington Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent woman to work by the day, week, or month; first-class laundress; personal reference. Mary Allen, 128 West 50th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a German girl as first-class laundress; references. Mrs. Will, 231 East 56th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as first-class laundress; can be seen at present employer's, 122 East 40th St.; call Monday.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in a private family; city reference. 117 East 53d St., Healy's bell. Call two days.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; three years' city references from last employer. B. E., Box 349 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a laundress to go out by the day; best references. 216 East 76th St., third flight.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a competent, reliable woman as infant's nurse; thoroughly understands bottle feeding; will take entire charge; excellent reference. 822 3d Av.

NURSE.—Lady desires a situation for thoroughly competent infant's or young child's nurse; takes charge from birth; many years' experience. Call, Monday, between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., 41 West 53d St.

NURSE.—By a young woman who is experienced in care of infants; understands sterilizing; all bottle feeding; no objection to travel; best personal references. Call, Monday, 303 West 43d St.; no cards.

NURSE.—By competent American girl to take care of one or two grown children; would like to travel. Call, Monday, from 3 to 5 o'clock, at 13 East 47th St., present employer's; no cards.

NURSE.—By a thoroughly competent French woman as infant's or young child's nurse; takes charge from birth; many years' experience; highest city references. 162 West 32d St.

NURSE.—A lady wishes to place a competent child's nurse, who speaks French, German, and English, and whom she can recommend. Address Post Office Box 20 West Point, N. Y.

NURSE.—By an American nurse; take entire charge of infant; four years' reference; see last employer; city or country. Call, two days, 349 West 43d St.

NURSE.—By a young French Swiss girl, lately landed, to care for children, Miss Louise Bovey, care of Mrs. Jacquot, 251 West 30th St., top floor.

NURSE or NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By refined, experienced North German, who speaks good French; best city references. L. M., 341 West 30th St.

NURSE.—By a German girl as child's nurse or lady's maid with family going to Europe; best reference; will be disengaged about June 1. E. B., Box 389 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a respectable young German girl to take care of children; very good seamstress; best city reference. 1,540 2d Av., store.

NURSE.—By competent girl as nurse and seamstress; willing and obliging; city reference; no cards. 425 Amsterdam Av., Mullen's bell.

NURSE.—By well-educated French girl as nurse for child over two years, in first-class American family; best references. 708 3d Av.

NURSE.—By an experienced infant's nurse; middle-aged; good city reference. 433 West 54th St., third floor, back.

NURSE.—By experienced French nurse to take care of baby or grown children; first-class reference. A. B., 251 West 24th St.

NURSE.—By a young girl, lately landed; in a private family as nurse; assist with light chamberwork. 595 3d Av., second bell.

NURSE or LADY'S MAID.—By French girl as nurse or lady's maid; best city reference. 134 East 57th St.

NURSE.—By an experienced German nurse for young children; best city reference; no cards answered. 111 West 39th St., ring three times.

NURSE.—By a young English Protestant girl, lately arrived, as nurse or young lady's maid; good reference. Y. Y., 443 East 53d St.

NURSE.—By young German girl as nurse to grown children; speaks good English. Can be seen at present employer's, 15 East 64th St.

NURSE.—By a competent nurse; would take charge of one or two children; best personal reference. M. M., 398 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a respectable Frenchwoman as nurse to children; is a very good sewer and has first-class reference. 210 East 27th St., top flat.

NURSE.—By a young woman as nurse; experienced, willing, and obliging; city reference. 563 9th Av., corner 41st St., McGann's bell.

NURSE.—By highly respectable Scotch person in a good private family; very young children preferred; good city references. Jessie, 458 4th Av.

NURSE GIRL.—By a refined North German girl, who understands the care of children thoroughly, to care for grown children; can give instructions in the German language. Present employer's, 32 West 39th St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By a Norwegian girl, speaking English; well recommended; as seamstress or chambermaid. 8 State St.

SEAMSTRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—Willing to assist with children, or wait on lady. Call, Monday, from 10 to 1, 48 West 50th St.

SEAMSTRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By seamstress and chambermaid. Call, Monday and Tuesday, at 352 Lexington Av.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS, &c.—By a competent waitress or parlormaid; wages, $20 to $25. Call at present employer's Monday, from 10 to 2 o'clock, 44 5th Av.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl, thoroughly competent, as first-class waitress in private family; willing and obliging; city or country; best city reference. J. B., 100 West 53d St.

WAITRESS.—A lady going to Europe is very desirous of finding a good place for waitress, whom she can highly recommend. Call Monday, from 11 to 4, 144 West 49th St.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—By a young girl as first-class waitress or parlormaid; best city reference; last employer can be seen. 440 West 58th St., Carlson's bell; no cards.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as first-class waitress; best city reference; city or country. Call, two days, at 138 West 52d St., Florentine's bell.

WAITRESS.—A lady desires to place her waitress for the Summer; one whom she can highly recommend. Call, at 121 Madison Avenue, between 12 and 2, Monday and Tuesday.

WAITRESS.—By neat Protestant as waitress and chambermaid in private family; good city personal reference. R. H., 235 West 19th St., Room 9, care Ross.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent Protestant girl in a private family; city or country; best reference. 350 West 37th St., top floor, front.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl; thoroughly competent to fill butler's place; can make all kinds of salads; good city reference. M. D., Box 394 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—A lady wishes to place her waitress; thoroughly competent and trustworthy. Call, Monday, at present employer's, 11 West 9th St.

WAITRESS.—As first-class waitress or parlormaid; personal city references; no cards. M. N., Box 342 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress, where parlormaid or man is kept; best city references. Call, Monday, at 147 West 51st St.